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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

For the Year 1875-76.

COMPLIMENTARY

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REPORT
ON THE
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CHAPTER I.

REMARKS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

For the last ten years reports have been yearly submitted to the Government of India of the general condition and administration of the States in Central India. In a desire that each report should have a sort of completeness, much of the same ground has been retrodren from year to year.

2. The immediate publication of the reports and observations of officers whose duties bring them into daily association with Chiefs and people has not been without value; although few Rulers sufficiently understand English to read these papers in original, day by day that number is increasing, and there is not one of any importance who is not careful to have an exact translation of what has been written placed before him. The effect on the whole has been healthy. Officers knowing that their observations on the life around them will not pass unnoticed by those most concerned, cool in their ardour for reform, and learn to appreciate the extreme value of all measures, however small they may seem, taken in view to improvement. Thus light, noiseless light, is shed where no light was, and much that was hidden or disregarded is at any rate brought before Chiefs. There is no Native State with which I have acquaintance whose administration has not been more or less favorably affected. All affect to desire a system of justice, schools, roads, and many have striven with marked success to establish them. The reports of Political Officers, whether of Gwalior, Bundelcund, Bhopal,

or Malwa, testify that questions of public health and prosperity everywhere receive some attention.

3. Sindia has often in conversation spoken to me of the marked change in the temper and habits of the people brought about by a sense of security and improved Government. In days not long past, immediately preceding the mutiny, it was no unusual thing for the Gwalior Contingent to be in the field against rebellious Thakoors, desperate and defiant under oppression and confiscation. The lives of travellers were unsafe, and the Government post, hedged about with the prestige which attaches amongst natives to the "dâk," could not pass along the road without an escort of horse.

Nowadays there are no Thakoors in rebellion, and the most dangerous duty Sindia's troops have to perform is in the "sham fights" in which His Highness delights. Life and property are little, if at all, less secure south of the Chumbul than in British territory.

4. The same observations almost equally apply to Indore and other States running for 300 miles in an unbroken belt south of Gwalior. In 1857 there was no metalled road in or out of Mhow; now the Nerbudda is bridged, the Vindhya below Indore are being tunnelled and pierced, and within a few months the rail will link Mhow, Indore, Oojein with the seaboard, and pass on through the poppy fields of Malwa to Neemuch.

Perhaps the point which marks the greatest change is, that the money for the construction of these great works has been voluntarily supplied by Sindia and Holkar.

5. There are 83,000 square miles of territory subject to the 71 Chiefs of Central India. Of this area about 30,000 square miles are Sindia's, next on the list in extent of territory is Rewah, who has nearly 13,000 square miles, much of which, rich in minerals and forests, has yet to be pierced and laid open. Holkar, out of an area of some 8,000 square miles, in which the poppy largely flourishes, raises a larger revenue than any Chief except Sindia.

Bhopal, in area upwards of 7,000 square miles, has districts hardly surpassed in Hindustan in the production of wheat and gram. Her revenue, probably not half that of Indore, is steadily increasing, for there is no pressure on the ryots. The rail by Indore and Oojein is giving its aid, and the country waits but for roads to give forth its abundance.

These are the four great States in wealth and extent.

Oorcha (Tehri), the head of Bundelcund, though lacking the wealth and area of its great neighbours, still through antiquity and clanship exercises an influence and authority on the strongholds of Bundelcund, which render its position conspicuous.

6. The year has been one of fair prosperity throughout Central India. Crops have been plentiful, and health generally good, though in a few places cholera moved about.

7. The opium gardens have maintained their position in quantity of produce and quality, and on this latter mainly depends the demand in China. In the Revenue chapter the weighments at each scales are given. On the whole the receipts were £2,325,000, or £225,000 in excess of the estimate.

Year by year the cultivation of opium, on which depend the incomes of Sindia, Holkar, and the Chiefs of Malwa, has increased as the means of communication have improved. Railways and metalled roads to carry opium to the seaboard mean to the Chiefs I have named the maintenance of an average rental of Rupees 25 per beegah, instead of Rupees 2, to which it would fall without the poppy. There is land in Malwa which fetches 50 and 60 rupees per beegah.

8. Lord Northbrook, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary (Mr. Aitchison) and a small staff, passed through Malwa to Rajpootana in November last year. His Excellency is the first Viceroy who has visited Indore and Malwa. His reception by the Chiefs was most cordial.

The Maharaja Holkar gave a grand banquet and illuminated Indore in honor of the visit. His Highness being anxious to discuss questions of political economy and land revenue, laid before the Viceroy a tabulated statement showing year by year the improvements which had taken place in the Indore State, the increase of population, cultivation, cattle, revenue, that in the last was the most remarkable, but the statement also showed that the amount of unrecovered revenue "arrears" was so heavy as to be remarkable. In the discussion which ensued His Highness listened with attention, while Lord Northbrook, *apropos* of the large arrears, suggested that an English landlord with such a sheet before him would at once point to the blot; that rent unpaid year after year by a mass of tenants must mean poverty, not prosperity; that tenants in such condition could not do justice to the land. The Maharaja, though not accepting this view in its integrity, admitted that but for other circumstances the position might bear the interpretation, but in India under "arrears" appeared advances by the State to ryots for cattle and culture.

Lord Northbrook passed on through Dhar, Rutlam, Jowrah, and the old city of Mundisore to Neemuch. His Excellency was entertained by the Rajas of Dhar, Rutlam, and Nawab of Jowrah at their capitals in a spirit of the greatest hospitality. Each Chief was anxious that the schools and places of note should be visited by the Viceroy. Rutlam and Jowrah have schools which would do credit to any city in British India, and Lord Northbrook gave the cause of education a firm position in Malwa, by the interest he everywhere evinced in it. Every Chief and every Thakoor pressed to pay his duty to the Viceroy.

9. The event of the year to India, the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, specially stirred the hearts of the Rulers and Princes. Sindia in his palace, standing before the Prince, speaking burning words with an emotion which touched all who heard him, Holkar proffering to take ship to Aden to bid His Royal Highness welcome. Chiefs of all ranks evinced the same feeling, Thakoors and men of all degrees and classes praying for standing ground that they might see and bow to the Queen's son as he passed.

The feeling displayed towards the Prince of Wales by the Chiefs and people of India was something which could not be gauged by any Englishman, however broad his experience and thorough his knowledge of the East.

Before the Prince's arrival in India I consulted with one of the greatest Chiefs as to the course to be adopted respecting presents and

offerings to His Royal Highness, whether it would not be wise quietly to interdict all offerings, seeing that it would be impossible for the Prince to make returns in any instances of commensurate value. We talked the matter over in all its bearings. My friend in this conversation, who is unsurpassed for astuteness, who is no spendthrift, who is something of a scholar and very much a financier, little given to sensational sentiments, was decided in his opinion. "This is an event without precedent, don't attempt to shape it by anything which has gone before, for the first time during your rule of India, India is to be visited by the Sovereign, for in the Shahzadah, the Queen's heir, all will see their Sovereign. We, the Chiefs of India, owe it to ourselves to receive the Shahzadah in a manner becoming to us. I could not meet His Royal Highness without an offering, and I could not present a small offering. Advise Chiefs to present something in their possession—heirlooms or curios. Leave the rest to us." This was the spirit which possessed the Chiefs when laying their offerings before the Prince of Wales. The great Rulers gave things of value either from antiquity, tradition, or rarity. No one was content who had not an opportunity of offering some treasured possession—sword, shield, spear.

Punnah gave a diamond in its natural state as delved out of the mines in his State.

Sindia showed me a sash or girdle studded with 2,070 pearls and knotted with diamonds and rubies, and asked whether I thought "that would be a fitting offering to the Princess of Wales?" He then pointed to a necklace of large pearls and said "and that for the Queen? Her Majesty must not be forgotten."

The reception of His Royal Highness at Gwalior, the pressure in the streets, the crowds on the house tops, at the balconies, the array of elephants hung about with gold mohurs and sequins, with their silver howdahs and rich housings, the procession with tall men bearing all the insignia "Moratibs" of the House of Sindia—the fish, the sun, the scales—indicating that the owner was Lord of the Universe from the sun to the sea, ruling in justice.

Colonel Hutchinson has described the occurrences at Gwalior. Sindia's touching speech to the Prince—"there have been Sindias before me who have won great honor, but no ancestor of mine has been so honored as I am to-day." The parade of his troops, the Maharaja marching past at their head saluting His Royal Highness, the first compliment of the sort ever paid by a Sindia.

Holkar in the cordiality of his reception was not behind his great Mahratta brother. Indore was illumined. The streets were thronged, and the Maharaja was devoted to the comfort of his guest. His Highness like Sindia desired to offer something worthy of Her Majesty and the Princess of Wales, and his offerings were not unworthy. His Royal Highness' attention to Holkar's sons much touched His Highness, who expressed an intention of sending one or both by-and-bye to England to renew their expressions of duty and devotion.

10. The Chapter of the Star of India held at Calcutta by the Prince of Wales was attended by the Maharajas Sindia, Holkar, Rewah, and the Begum of Bhopal, Knights Grand Commanders of the Order. The Maharaja of Punnah, Kasee Rao Dada Holkar, brother of the

Maharaja, and Gunput Rao Dada Kharkey, Minister of Gwalior, were invested by His Royal Highness as K.C.S.I. The unparalleled splendour of that assemblage has been elsewhere described. Anxious duties in connection with the arrangements for the attendance of Chiefs at Calcutta, Agra, Indore, devolved upon the Political Officers. Success which seemed so smooth was not won amidst so many conflicting interests without tact and labor. Major Bannerman, Political Agent, Baghelcund, and Dr. Stratton, Political Agent, Bundelcund, deserve special mention.

Captains Barr, Maitland, and Lieutenant Hope, my Assistants, rendered me thorough support on all occasions.

CHAPTER II.

REPORT ON THE INDORE STATE BY THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

The Minister of His Highness Maharaja Holkar has furnished a copy of the first Annual Administration Report of the Indore State.* Written as it is in the form of an address to His Highness, the report is rather a record of the efforts made to institute order and method under the new *regimé*, than a correct description of the existing state of affairs, for in spite of the appointment of a Minister, the Maharaja's hold on the reins of Government has not been loosened, and it is only in matters which do not affect the revenue or the established custom of the State that the Minister is allowed to have any control. It is notorious that the crying evils of Holkar's Government are the over-assessment of land, and the extraction of the uttermost farthing from the ryots, and these are matters in which His Highness is not to be persuaded from the path which he has chosen, and which he rigorously pursues.

2. In minor details there are, however, some institutions lately inaugurated which are to be welcomed. Among these are the establishment of Courts of Justice, Civil and Criminal, the Public Works and Postal Departments, and improvements in the system of Jail management. To these the Minister has done full justice, and the appended statements show that valuable work has been accomplished; 9,219 criminal cases have been tried, resulting in the conviction of 7,069 persons and the acquittal of 7,544. The total number of civil suits entertained was 6,002; of these 3,519 cases have been completed, leaving 2,483 still on the files of the different Zillah and Sub-Courts at the close of the year.

3. The Public Works Department under Mr. Carey has also done good work. Two new roads were undertaken, one towards Dhar' (about 20 miles) linking Indore with the Mhow and Nusseerabad Road,—an important railway feeder, pressed on at the time of Lord Northbrook's visit, it has since been neglected and is impassable in the rains; and the other to Deypalpoor, 25 miles from Indore, has made little progress. The city roads and the drainage of the town have been greatly improved, and a new Jail, a work, the want of which has been greatly felt, is nearly completed. The total expenditure on Public Works under Mr. Carey's control was Rupees 2,57,000, much of which was expended on clearances for the Prince of Wales' visit.

4. The Postal Department is still in its infancy, but the system of working its own post will be advantageous to the State, and when arrangements now under consideration for the exchange of communications with the Government post are completed, the Department will be remunerative to the Durbar. During the year the receipts were Rupees 6,355, while the cost of working was Rupees 13,883.

* See Appendix I.

5. In the revenue receipts the statement furnished by the Minister shows that the collections were upwards of four lakhs less than for the preceding year. Of this deficiency nearly three lakhs are accounted for under the head of land revenue, and more than one lakh in customs. With regard to both these items it may be remarked that the State has suffered to the advantage of its subjects, for the falling off merely shows the failure of collections in the one head of rents in over assessed districts, in the other of taxes on articles of trade passing through the country.

6. The disbursements Rupees 40,51,000, nearly three and a half lakhs less than last year, were within the receipts by about five lakhs, so that the financial condition of the State is eminently satisfactory.

7. The cotton mills under Mr. Broome's supervision continue to prove a source of income to the Indore State. The management is admirably conducted, the mill turns out cloth for which there is a ready market, and orders are always in excess of the outturn. It is in contemplation to increase the number of spindles, and there is no doubt that this would be an investment which would amply repay the outlay. The weight of cloth produced during the past year was 394,488 lbs., while orders have been received for 475,148 lbs.

8. The dispensary has been largely attended, 11,373 persons having received aid from it. This institution, under the care of Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon, is a source of comfort and relief to the thickly populated city of Indore.

9. There has been a slight increase in the expenditure on education, Rupees 30,000, to Rupees 28,000 last year. The number of schools in the State is 77, attended by 3,235 boys. The High School at Indore is the best, the standard of education is good, and several of the pupils have from time to time passed the Bombay University Matriculation examination. The Minister notes that a scheme for extending education still further is under consideration.

10. The season was an average one, though the opium crop suffered, as in other places, from the heat in the early months of the year.

11. His Highness the Maharaja attended the Chapter of the Star of India held in Calcutta last year, and was present at the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness visited Indore in March, and was hospitably received by the Maharaja, who did all in his power to make His Royal Highness' visit pleasant.

CHAPTER III:

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

GWALIOR AGENCY.

In spite of a scanty rainfall of 19 inches, there was an abundant harvest, and the prices of good grains were unusually low throughout the year.

Cholera visited the districts around Gwalior during May and June, and the city itself during August and September; the cantonment of Morar also suffered during the latter months.

The following is a summary of the cases reported:—

Gwalior Districts	...	...	117 cases,	90 deaths.
Gwalior City	...	...	197 „	132 „
Morar Cantonment	...	...	74 „	56 „
Total	...	...	388 cases,	278 deaths.

2. Maharaja Sindia went to Calcutta in December to assist at the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from thence he proceeded, at the invitation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to Delhi, and was present throughout the operations at the Camp of Exercise in which he took a lively interest. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Gwalior in January, spending three days at Sindia's capital. No expense was spared to do full honor to the occasion. His Royal Highness was received with all the pomp and splendour Sindia could display. Colonel Hutchinson gives a detailed report of the Royal visit and of the ceremonies observed on each day: it is sufficient to note that success crowned all the Maharaja's efforts, and that His Royal Highness was intensely pleased with the magnificent ovations he received, and with Sindia's cordiality and devotion.

3. The new palace in the Phool Bag, finished for the occasion at a cost of sixteen lakhs, was placed at His Royal Highness' disposal during his visit. Sindia marked his approval of the labors of Major Michael Filose, the architect and builder of this splendid palace, by presenting him with a lakh of rupees.

4. Colonel Gunput Rao Khurkey, His Highness' Minister, whose services have for some years been most useful to the Gwalior State, was made a K.C.S.I., receiving the honor of investiture at the hands of His Royal Highness at the Chapter of the Order assembled at Calcutta during His Royal Highness' visit. The Minister has the full confidence of the Maharaja, and through him the work with the Agency Office has been conducted smoothly.

5. The Political Agent notes that the extradition of criminals has not been carried out so freely as could be wished; he attributes this partly to the delays caused by district officials referring cases as they arise to the Durbar instead of being empowered to act on their own authority, and partly to the want of uniformity of action on the part of

British Courts, some corresponding direct with Sindia's officials, others through the Political Agent. The rules under Act XI of 1872 leave no doubt as to the proper action to be followed in such cases, and if these were brought (through the Political Agent) to the immediate notice of the Durbar, neither delay nor difficulty would be felt. Adherence to the rules in force would be more likely to work well than the alteration proposed by the Political Agent, *viz.*, that British Courts should prefer their requests for extradition direct to the Subahs of the Gwalior districts.

6. The line of the Sindia State Railway has been fixed, and plans forwarded to the Durbar.

- The Maharaja has paid into the Residency Treasury Rupees 25,00,000, the first instalment on account of the Railway loan, and also 13 lakhs of the second instalment. This is in addition to the loan of 75 lakhs for the Neemuch State Railway, which has already been paid in full.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

7. Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne returned from Gwalior and received charge of the Bhopal Agency from Mr. Barstow in October.

The registered rainfall was 53.5 inches, and the rain crops in low ground were almost destroyed, but the winter crops were excellent. The Political Agent, being absent with Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal in Calcutta and elsewhere, was unable to make his usual cold weather tour through the States in his Agency.

8. *Bhopal*.—On the 25th October 1875 a daughter was born to the Sultan Jehan Begum, daughter of the reigning Begum.

In December Her Highness the Begum proceeded to Calcutta to pay her respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present at the Chapter of the Star of India held by His Royal Highness. She also visited Jubbulpoor, Allahabad, Benares, and Cawnpoor.

9. *Rajghur*.—The Nawab went on a pilgrimage to Mecca on the 25th October 1875, and returned to Rajghur on the 13th March 1876. During his absence the administration was satisfactorily carried on by his son.

10. *Nursinghur*.—The affairs of this State are not so satisfactory as they ought to be.

11. *Kilchipoor*.—The management of this State has been satisfactory.

12. *Koorwai*.—The management of this State continues to be satisfactory. The Nawab has opened a dispensary at his capital.

13. *Muxoodunghur*.—The affairs of this petty State are most unsatisfactory. Measures are being taken to ascertain the debts of the Chief, but he is almost imbecile.

14. *Mahomedghur*.—The Chief manages his State tolerably well. His daughter was married to a relation of the Begum of Bhopal in October.

15. *Putharee*.—The management of this petty State has fallen off, but the Chief has promised to rectify his errors.

16. *Basowda*.—The Chief has lately made an extended tour, visiting the Presidency towns, Rajpootana, Central India, and the Punjab. He manages his estate satisfactorily.

17. *Larawut*.—The debts of the Puar have at last been liquidated. As the Chief is mentally unfit to rule, the estate continues under management.

18. *Pergunnahs of Sindia and Holkar under Bhopal Agency*.—There have been several gangs of dacoits in these Pergunnahs, but the local officials are taking steps for their destruction.

19. *Pergunnah Seronj, Tonk*.—This district continues to be unsatisfactorily managed.

20. *Pergunnah Sarungpoor, Dewas*.—There have been several dacoities in this Pergunnah.

GUARANTEED THAKOORS.

Dharia Kheree.
Dhabla Dheer.
Dhabla Ghosee.
Doogriah.
Heerapoor.

Jabria Bheel.
Jallariah.
Kumalpoor.
Kauker Khara.
Khujooree.

Peepia Nuggur.
Ramghur.
Sootallah.
Tuppa.
Agra Burkhera.

21. There is nothing worthy of special notice concerning the Thakoors marginally noted.

Khursia.—The Thakoor died on the 9th December, and the question of succession is under investigation.

BUNDELKUND AGENCY.

22. The rainfall was abundant, but, as has been the case for many years past, ill distributed; nearly the whole of the 49½ inches registered at Nowgong fell during the three months, July to September. There was no cold weather rain. The agricultural report however shows that there has been an improvement in the outturn of crops; the autumn harvest turned out fairly in parts, while the spring crops were generally good, grain is cheaper than it has been for years, owing rather to abundant harvests in the neighbouring districts.

Dr. Stratton remarks that the prospects are still far from bright; he describes the peculiarities of the soil of Bundelkund, the difficulties with which cultivators have to contend, the questions of rent and revenue as compared with Malwa and other districts where cultivation is more general and the resources of the country and the produce of the soil more remunerative.

Cholera visited the eastern portion of the province during the rains of 1875, and extended to Nowgong (a cantonment which has long enjoyed immunity from its ravages), where during little more than two months there were 83 cases among natives, of which 43 proved fatal. Five Europeans were attacked, and all of these died.

The Maharaja of Punna and his brother, the Jaghiredar of Jigni, paid their respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Calcutta, and the Maharajas of Orcha, Duttia, and Chirkaree, and the Jaghiredar of Alipoora, had the honor of being presented to His Royal Highness at Agra.

23. *Orcha or Tehree*.—Major Mayne, who was appointed in December 1874 to assist the young Chief with advice at the commencement of his administration, was transferred to Secunderabad as Cantonment

Magistrate, and was succeeded by Captain Wilson, who has since also been transferred to another appointment. The Maharaja is gentlemanlike and well disposed, but there are difficulties before him which will require good management to meet successfully. The resources of the State have been diminished by the famine of 1868-69 and by a succession of bad seasons. Expenditure has been in excess of income, and organization and reform are required in the revenue collection and land settlement of the State.

The Chief is alive to the position, and is anxious to do well. One of the measures he has introduced is deserving of commendation, while reducing establishments so as to bring expenditure within receipts, he has been careful not to turn those lately employed adrift, but has allotted land, of which abundance is lying waste, in lieu of cash payments.

The old Minister, Wuzir-ud-doula Nuthay Khan, who has for many years been a faithful and useful servant of the State, has lately died. His loss is much felt, and it will be difficult for the young Chief to supply his place.

24. *Duttia*.—The gradual falling away from the system of management introduced during the superintendence of the State has continued. The Minister, Rao Bahadur Piareyjo, who was a Thakoor and near connection of the Chief, and a man of great intelligence and good sense, thoroughly acquainted with all matters of the State, died during the year. He has been succeeded by Dewan Munoo Lall, who is said to be shrewd and willing, but without training to fit him for the position. It is said the revenue and expenditure are being carefully managed so as to prevent new debt and gradually to clear off the old, but Dr. Stratton fears that the party now in favor with the Chief is not likely to improve matters, and that the general tendency of recent changes is downward.

25. *Sumptur*.—Raja Bahadur, the son of the insane Chief, governs the greater portion of the State, and is a good manager. One district is allotted to the Ranee, who has charge of the Chief.

26. *Punna*.—This intelligent young Chief had the honor of being created a K.C.S.I. at the Chapter held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Calcutta. He afterwards visited Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, and other places in Upper India. The Maharaja continues to exercise an intelligent supervision of his State, which is an example of good management. He has invested six lakhs in Government paper, and has completed at his own cost the Biram Ghaut Road, a work of vast importance to Bundelkund.

27. *Chirkaree*.—Captain Maitland, having completed the duty for which he was deputed to Chirkaree, *viz.*, to give the Chief advice and support during the first year of his administration, was re-appointed Second Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in October last. The Maharaja has been going on quietly; he is opposed to expenditure, and has rather an inclination to go to the other extreme in the reduction of pay of servants, and the curtailing of public works. Dr. Stratton hopes that the experience, which he is purchasing at some expense, will open his eyes and incline him to a more enlightened form of rule, and of this I think there is sound ground for hope.

28. *Ajighur*.—The State suffers from financial difficulties. The Chief, who realizes the position, is anxious to improve it. The Political Agent notices a plan devised to raise money, *viz.*, an offer of a twenty years' settlement at the present rate to all zemindars who agree to pay down one year's extra rent as nuzzerana. Many villages have been leased on these terms, and no complaints have yet been heard. Dr. Stratton has impressed upon the Chief and Durbar the necessity of adhering to the terms now made with those who have paid nuzzerana. The Chief has arranged for his eldest son to attend the Rajkoomar College at Nowgong.

29. *Bijawur*.—The condition is not satisfactory. Money is scarce, pay in arrears, debts incurred, and public works and measures of general utility at a stand. The Chief is liked by his subjects.

30. *Chutterpoor*.—Has been ably administered by the Superintendent, Chowhey Dhunput Rai, whose death in May 1876 will be a loss long felt by the State, in which he had served faithfully for the last six years. Dr. Stratton remarks that "he had the rare talent of managing by tact and conciliation, and thus got a great deal of improvement effected in a quiet way, without arousing the spirit of opposition which a rougher style of procedure would have aroused." An instance of the value of native supervision in Native States. Dhunput Rai was a trained official of the North-West Government, experienced and honest. His place has not yet been supplied. Arrangements have been made for the young Chief, now nine years of age, attending the Rajkoomar College at Nowgong.

31. *Baoni*.—The Nawab is still in delicate health, the supervision of the State has, however, relieved him from anxiety and given him the repose he required, and for which he is grateful. Arrangements have been made for reducing the expenditure on the Nawab's relatives which for many years had hampered the State finances. The Superintendent, Syed Ali Nabbi, has had a very difficult task in carrying out this measure, and also in meeting the difficulties caused by many successive bad seasons. The Political Agent reports that he has acquitted himself well, and I think we may look for steadfast improvement in Baoni through his quiet efforts.

32. *Jigni and Logassi*.—These two jaghires are well managed by the Superintendent, Rai Purmeshri Dass.

The Rao of Jigni is at the Rajkoomar College, and is an intelligent and promising young Chief.

BAGHELKHUND AGENCY.

33. The health of the Agency was generally good, though cholera and small-pox visited the districts for short periods during the year: the rainfall was above the average: 60·5 inches fell at Sutna and 83 inches at Rewah, 25 inches were gauged in the last three days of July, this unusual fall causing a flood in the River Tons. In the *Kothar* (State) villages alone 3,298 houses were thrown down, 44 persons drowned, and grain to the value of Rupees 84,500 destroyed, the total damage caused in the districts which suffered from the flood was probably three times as great, but reports were not received from villages held in jaghire, and otherwise alienated from State management.

The outturn of crops was very good, food grains plentiful and low in price.

34. *Rewah*.—Major Bannerman gives the result of the first year's management: matters under his supervision have worked smoothly, and with great advantage to the State and people. The Maharaja, having freely resigned his authority, has been content to abstain from interference, and has cheerfully assented to the reforms introduced. The control of affairs is directed by the Political Agent in consultation with the Mooktiar-i-riasut Lall Rundhimun Sing. Criminal and Civil Courts of law, framed on simple and practicable bases, have been instituted, and have worked well. In a State where for so many years lawlessness and disorder have prevailed, where crime went unpunished, and what was called justice was obtained only by those who could pay for it, the first efforts to organize order and rule have been attended with difficulty. 1,886 criminal cases, in which 2,221 persons were implicated, have been tried, and 3,576 civil suits have been disposed of by the newly instituted Courts during the year. The jail, a filthy place, where criminals and untried persons were indiscriminately chained together to be kept or released at the caprice of the Maharaja, occupied the Political Agent's earliest attention. No thorough reform can be expected until a new jail is built, but the investigation which Major Bannerman held into the case of each prisoner, and the sanitary rules adopted for the management of the jail, have had a good effect. Major Bannerman gives an account of the manner in which the revenue of the State was formerly collected, and of the reforms which have been organized under the new *régime*. The system of letting out the State to three or four of the most powerful Sirdars, who had full criminal, civil, and revenue jurisdiction in the districts leased to them, has given way to a temporary settlement for two years which has been carried out under the direction of the Naib Dewan Het Ram, whose services were obtained from the North-Western Provinces, where he was employed as a Deputy Collector, and who has worked zealously and with good results.

Tehsildars, chosen from men of position in the State, have been appointed to each district, and revenue work has been conducted satisfactorily during the year. The Political Agent gives a description of each of the sources of State revenue, and of the measures taken to improve the collection and management of each branch. The estimated receipts for the current year are Rupees 8,57,000, while the expenditure, after making the numerous reductions which were necessary, has been fixed at Rupees 6,60,000. The State debt was a matter involved in much obscurity, and has been brought to light only after long enquiry and with great difficulty; the liabilities, as shown by the accounts given by the Maharaja and the State officials, amount to upwards of 21 lakhs, but these accounts are to be subjected to further scrutiny, and it is hoped that some reduction may be effected.

Major Bannerman has worked with remarkable tact, the reforms he has instituted have been gradually brought forward, and his policy has been to establish confidence and to carry the people with him. The success which has attended his efforts is the best proof of the wisdom of this method; opposition has ceased, and the benefits of the management have been appreciated, not only by the mass of the people, but also by the Maharaja with whom the Political Agent is on the happiest terms,

and such of the Sirdars of the State who had not lived on the results of the previous misrule.

Sir Dinkur Rao, who takes deep interest in Rewah, has gratuitously aided Major Bannerman with his advice and support; the Rao Raja is at all times ready to consider what is good for Rewah, and his views are held in respect by the Maharaja.

35. *Nagode*.—The administration has been fairly conducted: the system introduced while the State was under management has been adhered to.

The income of the State is about	Rupees	85,000
And the ordinary expenditure ...	„	47,000

The debts were at the commencement of the year Rupees 52,952, of this Rupees 16,313 have been paid, besides the last instalment of the loan of Rupees 20,000 received from Government.

36. *Myhere*.—The State is free of debt, the Raja exercises a wise supervision, and is active and intelligent.

The income is ...	... Rupees	70,000
And expenditure ...	... „	45,000

There is a balance in Government Paper of Rupees 1,00,800.

37. *Kotee, Sidpoora*.—Both these small States have been well administered; the Rais of Kotee especially deserves commendation for the kindly manner with which he treats his people, and this is thoroughly appreciated by them.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

38. Colonel Watson returned from furlough in November 1875, and took over charge of the Agency from Major C. Martin at the end of that month. Duty at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi prevented Colonel Watson making his usual cold weather tour in the States under the Agency.

The visits of His Excellency the Viceroy to Malwa in November, when he passed through Rutlam and Jowrah, and received the Raja of Seetambhaw at Mundisore, and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Indore in March, are the events of interest which have occurred during the year. The Nawab of Jowrah and the Raja of Rutlam had the high honor of visiting His Royal Highness at Indore, and receiving return visits from him.

Dacoities and cattle-lifting are as usual the principal blots in Western Malwa, but dacoity during the year under report has been less serious than during 1874-75, probably owing to the hanging, at Augur, of a celebrated leader, Luchmun Jharria.

39. *Jowrah*.—Captain Wilson having gone to other employment, the Nawab has lost the friend and adviser of many years to whom he is much attached. The Nawab never failed in paying Captain Wilson the most courteous consideration. The Kamdar continues faithfully to administer the affairs of the State with single-heartedness and discretion. The Nawab visited the Camp of Exercise at Delhi in January.

40. *Rutlam* is flourishing as usual under the Superintendent, Shahamut Ali, C.S.I., who has lately been raised to the rank of Political

Agent—a well earned reward. The Superintendent's report is annexed. In it he dwells much on the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Rutlam in November last, when he distributed prizes at the Rutlam School, has been commemorated by the foundation of two scholarships. The Raja spends much of his time at Indore, where he attends a class of Chiefs lately formed in the Residency School. The young Chief is most promising. In manner, tone and capacity there is nothing wanting.

41. *Seetamhow*.—Financial difficulties press heavier than ever. The Kamdar finding himself unsupported was obliged lately to resign, but he has happily been persuaded to resume office again. If well supported by the Chief, he will be able to clear the State of its difficulties.

42. *Sillana*.—The Raja continues to conduct affairs pretty smoothly.

43. The Political Agent notices with regret the death last year of Maharaj Rana Prithi Sing of Jhallawar, four pergunnahs of which State are under this Agency. In him the Government of India has lost a loyal Chief, whose first desire was to conduct himself to the satisfaction of Government.

BHEEL AGENCY.

44. Throughout the districts of the Bheel Agency the year has been one of general prosperity. Crops have been everywhere abundant, and the price of grain is lower than it has been for many years. The health of the district with the exception of an outbreak of cholera in Jhabbooa and Amjhera has been good.

Cattle-lifting, especially on the Banswarra frontier, where it was formerly so prevalent, has decreased, and the measures adopted for watching the movements of Moghias in Dhar territory have produced good results.

45. *Dhar*.—The administration of the State has been satisfactory. The revenue was Rupees 6,70,000, and the expenditure, including extraordinary charges, Rupees 7,19,000, the excess being paid from the balance of last year. There is a cash balance of Rupees 7,94,000, of which Rupees 5,96,400 is invested in Government paper, the remainder being kept in State Treasuries. The Raja was gratified with the visit paid by His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1875 to Dhar and Mandoo. Full honor was done to the occasion, and Lord Northbrook was pleased with all he saw, and with the manner in which he was welcomed.

The Raja also had the honor of being presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to Indore in March 1876.

46. *Jhabbooa*.—The Chief has shown little power to curtail his expenditure. He is of an easy, benevolent, disposition, and a prey to the supplications of wandering Rajpoots and mendicants. The debts have increased to Rupees 79,315, while the savings effected during the management of the Minister Jowalla Pershad have been squandered. It is hoped that the Chief having now exhausted his resources will cease to be

extravagant, the affairs of the State will be watched and, if necessary, more active measures will be taken to prevent the evils which now threaten. The Raja is conscious of his weakness.

47. *Bukhtghur*.—The estate is under management and has been well administered.

The income was	...	...	Rupees 66,953
Expenditure	...	...	„ 48,392

The debts have been reduced to Rupees 9,542. The young Thakoor is at the Indore Residency School, he was married in August last to a daughter of a Meywar Thakoor.

48. *Ali Rajpoor*.—Under the guidance of the Dewan Rai Bahadoor Venkut Ram, the administration has been carried on well, the Bheels who form the larger portion of the population are quiet and contented.

Colonel Kincaid notices that the effect of revising the land assessment has been that cultivation has extended, and the receipts instead of falling short of the estimate, as was formerly the case, have during the last three years steadily increased. Personal debts incurred by the Chief have somewhat hampered the State finances, but with reductions of expenditure it is hoped that a saving will be effected in the future.

49. *Jobut*.—The Kamdar, who manages the estate under the supervision of the Bheel Agent, has done well. The Rana is nine years of age, but as yet too small and weak to attend the Indore School.

The income including cash balance was	...	...	Rupees 19,548
And the expenditure	...	...	„ 14,241

50. The Bheel Bhoomias under this Agency have given no trouble, their small estates are generally well managed, and Colonel Kincaid notices the increasing inclination of the Bheels to settle down to the cultivation and improvement of their lands. The forests in the territories of the Thakoors of Ruttonmall and Kutteewarra, visited by the Bheel Agent during the year, were found to be wasted and uncared for. Colonel Kincaid suggested some simple rules for preserving and improving these tracts of valuable timber.

51. To the annual report is appended a few notes of the discovery at Dhar and its environs of some valuable Buddhist remains and Sanskrit inscriptions. Some of these have been seen by Dr. Bühler who visited Dhar during the cold weather; further excavations have been ordered by the Raja in the hope of bringing to light more of these valuable antiquities. Colonel Kincaid also notices the re-opening of a slate quarry in the lands of the Bhoomia of Neemkhera, from which the slabs which ornament the buildings in the ancient city of Mandoo were excavated some hundreds of years ago. The quarry will be worked if it is found that the slate is fit for use in public works at Mhow, and its neighbourhood. Enquiries are being made on this point by the Executive Engineer, to whom Colonel Kincaid forwarded a report of the quarry.

DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.

52. The general health of this small Agency was good, the rainfall rather above the average, and harvests everywhere plentiful.

53. *Maunpoor Pergunnah*.—The revenue was Rupees 7,233, and expenditure (including a grant of Rupees 3,000 for the building of wells which were urgently required) Rupees 8,527.

The prospects of the Pergunnah are still bad, the debts of the ryots have increased, and there has been no improvement in the settled villages; land is still lying waste, and fresh settlers cannot be found for the villages, the malgoozars of which are too impoverished to assist them on arrival. The teak forest preserve promises well: there are 45,000 young trees, which will in five years be worth from Rupees 10 to Rupees 25 each.

54. *Burwanie*.—The State under the care of the Dewan continues to prosper; the revenue has increased from Rupees 87,693 to Rupees 93,944. Besides a cash balance of Rupees 33,306, there is invested in Government paper Rupees 1,15,000.

The Rana, who is still incapable of managing his own affairs, showed some inclination to oppose the action of the Dewan, Khan Bahadoor Nujuf Khan, who has ably administered the State for the last two years, but it was explained to him that his wisest course would be to give full confidence to the Minister, and to interfere as little as possible with the direction of affairs.

55. *Jamnia*.—This small estate, which has been for the last ten years under the supervision of the Deputy Bheel Agency, is now clear of debt; the revenue for the past year was Rupees 15,970, and the expenditure Rupees 13,624. The young Bheel Bhoomia, now 20 years of age, is still at the Indore Residency School. He is intelligent and gives good promise.

56. *Bheel Bhoomias of Rajghur, Gurhee, Bharoodpoora, Koteeday and Chikhtiabur*.—The conduct of the Bhoomias has been good. Three of them, *viz.*, Bharoodpoora, Koteeday and Chikhtiabur, finding that the bunniahs to whom they owed money were pressing them sorely, applied to the Deputy Bheel Agent to provide for the management of their estates. This has been done; a Karkoon with a good knowledge of accounts has been placed in charge of these three small holdings. In a few years they will be out of the hands of the bunniahs.

57. *Bagode Pergunnah*.—This district, which belongs to the Rajas of Dewas, has been fairly managed during the year under report; the balance after paying all expenses amounted to Rupees 1,839, which sum was divided between the two Chiefs.

58. *Bombay and Agra Road*.—Merchandise valued at Rupees 67,41,742 passed along the road during the year, and 4,163 chests of opium were exported from Malwa to Bombay. The opening of the rail will cause a considerable decrease to the traffic along this road, but it will be still used for communication between Malwa and Khandeish, and the districts lying along the banks of the Nerbudda.

59. Captain Blowers, who had been in charge of this Agency for the last two years, reverted to his appointment as Boundary Settlement Officer, Bundelkund, in December last, and as Captain Abbott who was posted to Maunpoor did not join the appointment, the work of the office has been conducted by Lieutenant Barr, First Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General, in addition to his own duties, and the annual report is submitted by him.

GOONA AGENCY.

60. The crops have been above the average, and with the exception of a slight outbreak of cholera in June, the general health of the district has been good. There has been less crime reported, though cattle-lifting is still prevalent.

61. *Ragooghur*.—The Chief has hampered himself with a debt of nearly a lakh of rupees to provide a dowry for his daughter, who was married during the year to the young Chief of Sheopoor, Baroda. To pay off this debt the Chief has made over the revenues of his State, amounting to Rupees 25,000, for the next four years, to the Seth from whom the loan was taken, reserving Rupees 700 per mensem for his personal expenses.

This daughter, nearly 40 years old and unmarried, has been a cause of anxiety to the Raja and his relatives; the Chief is the acknowledged head of the Kichees, and in blood and antiquity of descent hardly second to any Chief in India. His ancestors exercised great power and influence, but the family was wrecked in the Mahratta conquests, and for half a century and upwards their means have been narrow.

62. *Gurrah*.—The Raja is attentive to business and is well advised by his Dewan, Doulut Ram.

63. *Parone*.—Raja Man Sing lately went to Gwalior to make his peace with Maharaja Sindia. Some heavy claims for arrears of sayer dues were generously remitted by the Gwalior Durbar, but Sindia refused to see the Chief, whom he has never forgiven for his participation in the rebellion of 1857. He took the field against Sindia and was with Tantia Topee, whom he eventually betrayed. At that time he was engaged to the daughter of Ragooghur, whose costly marriage is alluded to in a previous paragraph. Man Sing's treachery to Tantia Topee was the cause of Ragooghur refusing to allow his daughter to fulfil her engagement.

64. *Bhadoura*.—Raja Mohun Sing has continued to supervise his small Chiefship with care. He is thrifty, and at the same time liberal in charitable objects. Last year he gave Rupees 2,000 to the Goona dispensary, this year he has spent Rupees 600 in the improvement of the ghaut, road and steps at the shrine of Kedarnath in his territory. Since this report was written the Raja has died, leaving a son, Muddun Sing, to succeed him.

65. *Omri*.—The Raja Mokum Sing is in his dotage, and the management is conducted by his son, Rundhir Sing, who has begun to take an interest in the work.

66. *Sirsi*.—The accounts of the past year have not been submitted, the manager is wanting in energy, and the estate is not in a flourishing condition, though free of debt. It is satisfactory to note that cattle-lifting, once so frequent in Sirsi, has not been heard of during the year.

67. *Sindia's Districts*.—The settlement of the four pergunnahs, of which this district is composed, has been completed, the total revenue being fixed at Rupees 4,11,000 for a term of 12 years. This assessment will, it is hoped, tend to increase cultivation and the general welfare of the district. There has been a change in the management. The

new Soobah Waman Rao Tantia has given satisfaction, and has been attentive to the requisitions of the Political Assistant.

68. *Araon and Miana*.—These pergunnahs, given in jaghire by Maharaja Sindia to his cousin Kishen Rao Jaddoo, have suffered from want of management; the Kamashdar, Gunput Rao, a zealous and hard-working official, dissatisfied with his treatment by the jaghiredar, resigned his post, and has been succeeded by a man who is not suited to the work. Captain Buller took an opportunity of speaking to the jaghiredar on this subject. The land is good, and with encouragement and assistance to cultivators the revenue of these pergunnahs might be much increased.

69. *Chuppra, Pergunnah Tonk*.—The Amil, Mahomed Aman Khan, has ably conducted the management of this district, and is well spoken of by Captain Buller. Complaints are rare, and the requisitions made by the Political Assistant are readily complied with.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

Foreign Department Notification
No. 129J., dated 27th August 1875.

The following Act of the Supreme
Legislature was extended to the Can-
tonment of Morar:—

Act XXVII of 1860 (an Act for the collection of debts on suc-
cession).

2. Within such portions of the lands forming the Holkar (State)

Foreign Department Notification
No. 2184G., dated 15th October 1875.

Railway as are situated in the Central
India Agency to the north of the River
Nerbudda, the First Assistant Agent to
the Governor-General was authorized to exercise the powers described in
Section 36, Act X of 1872, and also the powers of a Magistrate of the
1st Class; and the Superintendent, Holkar State Railway, the powers of
a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, in subordination to the First Assistant
Agent to the Governor-General.

To the Political Agent in Baghelkund were delegated the powers

Foreign Department Notification
No. 6J., dated 20th January 1876.

of a Court of Session under the Cri-
minal Procedure Code, to be exercised
within the Cantonment of Nagode.

3. SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1875-76.		
	Pending at close of 1874-75.	Filed during 1875-76.	Total.	Disposed of during 1875-76.	Pending at close of 1875-76.	Value.	Average cost of con- duct of suits.	Average duration of cases.
Political Courts ...	69	911	980	901	79	Rs. a. p. 61,216 6 11	Rs. a. p. 4 2 6	3'99
Cantonment Magistrates ...	377	2,481	2,858	2,602	256	2,55,473 9 0	5 2 2	1'16
Total ...	446	3,392	3,838	3,503	335	3,16,689 15 11	5 7 3	1'88

The foregoing statement shows a decrease in the number of suits filed
as compared with the number for 1874-75. The value of suits has

fallen in Political Courts from Rupees 70,262-5-10 in 1874-75 to Rupees 61,216-6-11 in 1875-76, and has risen in Cantonment Courts from Rupees 1,45,329-10 to Rupees 2,55,473-9 for the same years. In the aggregate the value of suits has increased from Rupees 2,15,591-15-10 to Rupees 3,16,689-15-11 during 1874-75 and 1875-76, respectively, whilst the aggregate number filed has decreased from 3,726 to 3,392 for the same years.

4. The average value of each suit has been in Political Courts Rupees 67-15-1, in Cantonment Courts Rupees 98-2-11, and the average cost has been in the Court of Political Officers Rupees 4-2-6, or 6·11 per cent. of value, and in Cantonment Courts Rupees 5-2-2 or 5·23 per cent. of value against Rupees 4-6-2 and Rupees 7-8-8 respectively for the same Courts in 1874-75.

In the average duration of cases there is a trifling increase, the numbers being for 1875-76 3·98 and 1·16 in the Courts of Political Officers and Cantonment Courts, respectively, against 3·46 and 1·05 for 1874-75.

The number of suits remaining on the files undisposed of at the end of the year was in the proportion of 8·72 of the whole number instituted.

5. The number of suits disposed of in the Mhow Court is nearly half as much again as the aggregate of those adjudicated in the remaining three Cantonments of Morar, Neemuch, and Nowgong.

The working of the Courts has been satisfactory.

6. SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

NATURE OF CRIMES.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURTS OF		TOTAL.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	
Murder and attempted murder	11	1	12
Culpable homicide	14	...	14
Dacoity	116	...	116
Receiving stolen property	18	44	62
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	7	1	8
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	281	214	495
Miscellaneous offences	489	743	1,232
TOTAL	936	1,003	1,939

From the above statement a slight increase of crime is exhibited as compared with 1874-75. Murder and culpable homicide have decreased, whilst the trials of dacoity have increased from 63 in 1874-75 to 116 in 1875-76.

7. The total number of persons tried was 1,939 against 1,799 for the preceding year. In the Court of Political Officers the number for 1874-75 and 1875-76 was 954 and 936, respectively, and in Cantonment Courts 845 and 1,003 for the same years. The total number of cases tried was 1,202. The convictions were 1,287 out of 1,939 persons tried, being 66·37 per cent. against 72·00 for 1874-75. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 28, and the number of persons awaiting trial 52, against 28 and 75 respectively at the close of 1874-75.

One man was sentenced to death, and four to transportation for life. The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 68 persons.

8. The average duration of trials was in the Courts of Political Officers 5·71 days, and in the Cantonment Courts 3·74 days, against 12·76 and 3·11 for 1874-75.

9. The number of witnesses who attended the Political Courts was 1,061. The average number of days for each was 1·22. * From these 866 persons attended for one day only.

In Cantonment Courts the number of witnesses who attended was 1,458, the average for each was 1·90 days, the number who attended for one day only was 1,239.

These results are very satisfactory.

SECTION III.—*Police.*

10. The number and cost of Police maintained is given in the following statement:—

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL OR LOCAL STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	8	161	19,640	...	168	13,707	8	327	32,647
Cantonment Police .. .	.	.	...	..	298	24,659	...	298	24,659
Total ...	8	161	19,640	...	464	38,396	8	625	57,336

The number of Mounted Police is eight and of Foot Police 625. * The cost has been to the British Government Rupees 19,640, and to Local, Municipal or Local State Funds Rupees 38,396, giving a total amount of Rupees 57,336.

11. The Burwani Police are excluded from the returns this year, that State being no longer under British management.

SECTION IV.

12. *Jails*.—The following statement gives in detail the jail statistics of the Central India Agency for the year under review :—

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.										Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	REMARKS
	In Jail on 1st April 1875.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1876.	Rations of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Clothing of prisoners.	Fixed establishment.	Extra establishment.	Total.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Indore	231	271	502	28	...	10	206	244	258	5,524 14	2 1,091 0	1 906 1	0 3,792 0	0 1,694 7	0 13,008 6	3 245 10	53 1 4	
Gwalior (Morar)	29	149	178	35	...	...	120	155	23	762 7	0 276 12	4 537 8	3 2,232 10	10 333 4	0 4,142 10	5 29 00	142 13 7
Schore	25	103	128	24	...	...	51	75	53	872 2	0 139 8	0 229 4	2 775 7	3 58 15	0 2,075 4	5 40 00	51 14 1
Augur	31	63	94	21	7	1*	48	77	17	792 3	0 750 14	11 159 1	0 756 0	0 0 0	2,458 2	11 28 81	85 4 10	
Sirdarpoor	11	30	41	1	...	1	16	18	23	655 0	0 73 0	0 134 0	0 84 0	0 0 0	946 0	0 24 53	38 8 0	
Maunpoor	6	42	48	10	...	...	31	41	7	141 2	8 24 7	7 1 0	...	...	172 11	3 5 61	38 0 4
Goona	5	25	30	1	...	1	15	17	13	398 5	3 42 8	9 65 13	0 918 0	0 0 0	1,424 11	3 12 10	118 11 7	
Nongong	23	95	118	40	...	...	62	102	16	1,022 8	0 170 4	0 61 14	6 2,772 0	0 0 0	4,026 10	6 33 03	127 15 6
Total	361	778	1,139	160	7	13	549	729	410	10,168 10	1 2,568 7	8 2,100 11	2 11,330 2	1 2,086 10	0 28,254 9	0 418 18	67 9 0	
Cantonment Lock-ups.																		
Mhow	4	463	467	85	...	...	378	463	5	216 4	0 0 0	...	...	...	216 4	0 6 00	36 0 8
Nemuch	15	178	193	8	...	...	174	183	10	570 15	0 50 2	1 14 6	0 61 8	0 0 0	696 15	1 8 00	87 1 11
Total	19	641	660	94	...	...	552	646	15	787 3	0 50 2	1 14 6	0 61 8	0 0 0	913 3	1 14 00	65 3 7
GRAND TOTAL...	380	1,419	1,799	254	7	13	1,101	1,375	425	10,955 13	1 2,618 9	9 2,115 1	2 11,391 10	1 2,086 10	0 29,167 12	1 432 18	67 7 8	

13. The Central Jail at Indore continues to be well managed under the supervision of Dr. Beaumont.

14. Sindia's Jail at Gwalior was visited by the Duke of Sutherland during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

15. The Jail at Rewah is unfavorably reported on ; those at Myhere and Nagode are fairly good.

16. Seven prisoners effected their escape from the jail at Augur on 22nd September 1875, and have not yet been recaptured.

17. Maharaja Holkar's Jail in the Indore City is under construction.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE.

His Highness Maharaja Holkar has paid the last or 20th instalment of the sum of Rupees 23,81,520 due for the capitalization of his contribution to the Malwa Bheel Corps.

His Highness has also paid Rupees 11,00,000, the 17th instalment of one million on account of Holkar State Railway loan.

2. *Opium*.—The statement in the margin shews the number of chests that passed the scales during the year ending 31st March 1876, and the amount of duty realized. The total number of chests weighed was 38,753, representing in duty paid to Government Rupees 2,32,51,800, being 3,753 chests or Rupees 22,51,800 more than the estimate for the year.

Year ending 31st March 1876.	Number of chests.	Amount of duty.	
		Rupees.	£
Estimate	35,000	2,10,00,000	2,100,000
Actual	38,753	2,32,51,800	2,325,180
Increase	3,753	22,51,800	225,180

In addition to the above amount Rupees 15,047 were realized by the sale of stamped paper for hoondies in payment of the duty.

The expense of establishment kept up by Government in Malwa during the year was Rupees 11,874.

Of the 38,753 chests the weighments were made as follows:—

At Indore	13,524 chests.
„ Rutlam	1,568 „
„ Dhar	2,595 „
„ Oojein	11,218 „
„ Oodeypoor	9,848 „
Total	38,753 chests.

The one rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore and Oojein for the construction and repairs of roads used by the opium traffic is as follows:—

Collected at Indore from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876 ...	Rs. 13,524
Collected at Oojein from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876 ...	„ 11,218
Total	Rs. 24,742

3. The following tables give the sources and amount of the ordinary Imperial revenue, the contributions by Native States to contingents,
d

III.—Revenue.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.								Balance on 31st March 1876.	
	Balance on 1st April 1875.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and management of superin- tendence.	Public Works proper.	Local im- provements.	Police and Judicial.	Education, and Dispen- saries.	Grants to shareholders in road dues.	Miscellane- ous.	Total.		
I. Cantonment Local Funds,	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
	31,629 14 3	1,95,837 8 5	2,27,467 6 8	41,937 1 11	9,377 0 8	32,841 8 7	33,512 15 4	1,352 5 11	5,111 0 8	.....	55,475 0 1	1,79,607 1 2	47,860 5 6
II. Political Agon- cies and Mann- poor Pergun- nah Funds,	10,102 13 4	75,679 14 3	91,782 11 7	23,098 12 10	16,571 13 6	2,330 15 10	6,879 15 4	1,641 2 4	1,868 0 5	.....	15,667 2 6	68,057 14 9	23,724 12 10
III. Fund raised for special pur- pose.	12,879 4 8	35,257 7 11	48,136 12 7	17,311 0 0	1,254 0 0	.....	.....	3,859 4 8	9,702 7 9	.....	223 7 0	32,350 3 5	15,786 9 2
IV. Collection from local road dues, &c.	22,161 8 5	28,843 2 10	51,004 11 3	2,595 0 0	.....	.....	4,470 0 0	.....	196 0 0	26,523 4 0	287 10 0	34,071 14 0	16,932 13 3
Grand total ...	82,773 8 8	3,35,618 1 5	4,18,391 10 1	84,941 14 9	27,202 14 2	35,172 8 5	44,862 14 8	6,852 12 11	10,877 8 10	26,523 4 0	71,653 3 7	1,41,087 1 4	1,04,304 8 9

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

The following tabular statement exhibits the working of the schools in the Central India Agency of which returns have been received.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	No. of schools.			EXPENDITURE DURING 1875-76.				SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1875-76.						REMARKS.
				Average daily attendance of pupils.	Teacher's salary.	Totals.		Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and Grants made from Local Funds and Native States.	Contributions and sub- scriptions.	Fees from pupils.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Agency, Cantonment, and Regimental Schools ...	9	1	10	1061-39	20,898 3 0	2,523 6 7	23,421 9 7	0,807 4 0	18,480 2 7	2,000 5 7	3,706 8 9	31,688 4 11		
Maunpoor and Native State Schools ...	102	3	105	3316-51	43,271 5 10	5,347 5 9	48,619 11 7	927 2 4	47,563 15 3	60 0 0	67 10 0	48,618 11 7		
Total ...	111	4	115	4377-89	64,169 8 10	7,870 12 4	72,040 5 2	7,704 6 4	68,030 1 10	2,666 5 7	3,774 2 9	80,285 0 0		

2. The expenditure was Rupees 72,040-5-2 against Rupees 74,232-10-11 for 1874-75. The average daily attendance for the year was 4377·89 against 3992 for 1874-75.

3. In the Residency School at Indore a Rajkoomar Class has been formed consisting of the following students :—

Maharaja Holkar's two sons.

Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch.

Raja of Rutlam.

Thakoor of Jamnia.

Two Thakoors of Amjheera.

Bhao Saheb of Dewas.

Dowlut Rao of Dewas.

Nursing Rao, nephew of Holkar's Minister.

Two sons of the late Ex-Nawab of Banda.

These young gentlemen attend with marked steadiness and punctuality. Although most of the students are no longer boys, it has been found necessary to take a low standard in framing the scheme of studies. The following subjects are accordingly taught :—

Simple Idiomatic English.

The Elementary Rules of Arithmetic.

The most prominent facts in the History of India.

The Geography of India.

Their progress has been fair. Four* can speak English readily though imperfectly, and one or two others can make themselves understood, but all fail in idiom, grammar, and the proper use of words.

* Sivajee Rao Holkar.
Raja of Dewas.
Nursing Rao.
Dowlut Rao.

The elder son of Maharaja Holkar (Sivajee Rao) speaks and writes English fairly well.

The Raja of Dewas speaks with readiness, but is deficient in penmanship and composition. The Raja of Rutlam has made good progress in speaking, and writes neatly.

The class has been instructed by Mr. Mackay, lately appointed tutor to the Raja of Rutlam.

Mr. Mackay by tact and care has kept together in friendly goodwill at the same table Chiefs and Thakoors, who, though living as neighbours, were personally unacquainted with each other.

4. Besides the College in the Lushkur at Gwalior, there are 92 District Schools at which 3,206 pupils are taught.

5. No return has been furnished of the Morar Cantonment School; last year the Political Agent at Gwalior made an urgent appeal for a grant from Government in aid of this school.

His Excellency the Viceroy distributed the prizes to the Rutlam School. Two Scholarships have been founded in memory of His Excellency's visit.

6. The Bundelkund Rajkoomar College was opened in July 1875. There were 27 boys on the roll in the last quarter of the year under review. Amongst the students are—

Raja of Surala.

Raja of Kunnyadhana.

Jaghiredar of Jignee.

Ditto Behut.

Ditto Tiraon.

The Political Agent reports most favorably of the institution, as he takes a keen interest in its success, and possesses an intimate knowledge of the family peculiarities of Bundelkund; the future is most hopeful.

7. The Sehore School was examined by an Inspector, who reported favorably on its discipline and moral tone. Eight boys presented themselves for the vernacular examination at the Muir College, Allahabad; of these seven passed.

The Girls' School was also favorably spoken of by the Inspector.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS.

Annual Progress Report of Public Works under the Central India Agency for the year 1875-76.

THE grant originally assigned to Central India from Imperial funds was Rupees 10,22,000, but this grant was increased by Government orders on the Budget to Rupees 10,72,000 by an addition of Rupees 50,000 under the head Military, to provide for expenditure on military buildings at Mhow.

Against this Imperial grant of Rupees 10,72,000, the expenditure, as shown in the Appendices, has been Rupees 11,26,196, being Rupees 54,196 in excess of the grant, this excess being caused by expenditure chargeable to contributions from previous years having been debited by the Accounts Office, to the amount of upwards of Rupees 60,000, to the Imperial grant.

In addition to the above-mentioned expenditure against the Imperial grant, there has been an expenditure from local funds and contributions from Native States of Rupees 2,13,687, giving a total expenditure for the year of Rupees 13,39,883, the charge for establishment being nearly 23 per cent. on the total outlay.

MILITARY.

Mhow.—In this cantonment the roads and drains were kept in repair; the usual bunds were constructed for the retention of water in the bed of the Sartair river; and several of the cantonment wells were deepened.

In the artillery lines the plunge-bath and well were completed, and stone flooring provided for the family barracks.

The construction of additional small wards on the upper storey of the artillery and infantry hospital was well advanced; a commencement was made in the construction of an expense magazine; a harness room for the heavy battery was nearly completed, and the walls of the hospital for artillery camp followers were raised to the full height. No commencement could be made on the new barracks for the battery of horse artillery, but a portion of the site was cleared and levelled.

In the cavalry lines, the plunge-bath and ball-courts were completed; and the roofs of two of the stables renewed with corrugated iron covering. Some materials were collected for the construction of a female hospital; and the forge and shoeing shed were nearly completed.

In the European infantry lines, the following buildings were completed during the year:—Contagious diseases hospital; hospital subordinates' quarters; canteen; hospital cook-house and dead-house. The arrangements for pulling punkahs in the barracks and hospital were improved, and a corrugated iron roof was constructed in place of the tiled roof on one of the barracks; materials being collected for the remodelling of the roof of a second barrack.

In the Native infantry lines, enclosure walls were constructed for the magazines; and additional rooms with forges provided for the armourer's shops.

A wooden floor was given to the powder magazine in the fort, and additional sheds provided; stone flooring was given to the Commissariat porter godown, and the bakery ovens were improved.

In addition to the above, many minor works were executed for the comfort and convenience of the troops at Mhow, among which the most important were—improving the back stair-cases of the cavalry and infantry barracks; making additions to the wash-houses of the European infantry; constructing a forge and ordnance workshops in the fort, and providing new lightning conductors for the magazine.

Indore.—A planked ceiling was provided in place of the ceiling cloth in the European infantry detachment hospital, and a new wash-house was constructed for the detachment.

Mehidpoor.—The following works were completed during the year :—An additional hospital and servants' quarters; armourer's shop; rifle range butts; the drainage of the lines; and a well between the lines and the Sipra river.

Augur.—A magazine was constructed for the Central India Horse, also quarter-guard, store-room, armourer's shop, and solitary cells for the wing of Native infantry.

Sirdarpoor.—A commencement was made in the construction of a masonry dam for the improvement of the water-supply, and the rifle range was completed.

Goona.—An enclosure wall was constructed for the regimental magazine of the Central India Horse, also quarters for the Native Doctor.

Nagode.—The Native infantry rifle range was remodelled, and a small guard-room constructed for the detachment of Native cavalry.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Mhow.—The reconstruction of the cemetery wall was nearly completed during the year.

Indore.—The new Court-house and out-offices were completed, as also a new ward in the jail enclosure. An addition was made to the Residency Surgeon's bungalow, and a stone stair-case was constructed for the Residency.

Sutna.—Subsidiary buildings were completed for the Agency Hospital; a well in the Agency compound was satisfactorily completed, an ample supply of water having been obtained after excavation through 107 feet of rock; and a sixth class Post Office was constructed.

Nagode.—Improvements were made to the Church furniture at this Station.

Nowgong.—In order to provide additional accommodation for records in the Political Agent's Cutchery, the north verandah was enclosed, and a light outer verandah was constructed.

Morar.—A new Post Office was constructed, and several minor works executed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Indore and Khundwa Road.—This road, 80 miles in length, has been maintained in good order. Consequent on the break in the Railway line at the Nerbudda river, there is still a considerable amount of traffic on the portion between Khundwa and Chooral Chokie, the present temporary terminus of the Railway, and the traffic from Chowkie to Indore and Mhow is extremely heavy.

During the rains the ferry boats and establishment were made over to the State Railway authorities, and consequent on the heavy expenditure incurred by them in maintaining the ferry, together with the reduction of road traffic during the dry months, the net profits on the trestle and ferry were much below those of the previous year.

Agra and Bombay Road.—The portion of this road within the limits of the Central India Agency, 458 miles in length, from Boregurrh in Kandeish, to the northern boundary of the Dholepoor State, has been maintained in fair order. There has been little or no reduction in traffic on the southern portion since the advance of the Railway to within 20 miles of Mhow and Indore, and the traffic on the northern portion appears to be increasing, especially on the road between Gwalior and Agra, the receipts from the Chambal bridge and ferry near Dholepoor having been considerably greater than the average receipts of previous years. The only original works executed on this road have been the construction of a causeway in the Karun river at Goojree, and the reconstruction of a bridge in the 26th mile north of Indore, both of which were nearly completed during the year.

Mhow and Neemuch Road.—The first 20 miles in Holkar's and Sindia's territories have been completely bridged and metalled, with the exception of the approaches to the Chambal bridge, and the bridge itself, which was nearly finished at the close of the year, all the iron work having been placed in position except the flooring plates of the 14th and last span. The principal expenditure during the year was incurred in the Dhar and Rutlam sections, in which good progress was made in completing the unfinished bridges and culverts, and a considerable quantity of metal was collected.

Dhar Road.—This short branch road, 12 miles in length, connecting the town of Dhar with the Mhow and Neemuch Road near Ghatta Billod, is being constructed at the expense of the Dhar State. All the bridging was completed, excepting a bridge over the Goonawud Nulla, which was nearly finished; the first layer of metal was consolidated, and the collection of metal commenced for the second layer.

Dewas and Ashta Road.—This is the first portion of a road to connect the Agra and Bombay road with Sehore and Bhopal. The first section in Dewas territory was well advanced, the earthwork having been completed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the first layer of metal spread and consolidated, and the bridging nearly completed. On the second section, in Sindia's territory, the earthwork was nearly completed and a commencement made with the bridges and culverts.

Gwalior and Jhansi Road.—This road, 65 miles in length, has been maintained in good order. The section passing through the Duttia State, which had been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair, was put in order. The ferry on the Sind river was maintained during the rains,

and a temporary pile bridge was constructed for the passage of traffic during the dry season.

Gwalior and Etawa Road.—The second section of this road from Bhind to the Chambal river was nearly finished, a little more metalling alone remaining to complete the section, and an estimate was prepared for the construction of the first section from Gwalior to Bhind.

Jhansi and Sipri Road.—This road, 60 miles in length, has been maintained in good order. From Jhansi to the Sind river the traffic is light, and metal has been provided for those portions only where the road passes over black soil.

Jhansi and Calpi Road.—The portion of this road under the Central India Agency, 48 miles in length, has been maintained in good order.

Jhansi and Nowgong Road.—This road, 63 miles in length, was maintained in good order. The bridge over the second escape of the Burwa Saugor Lake was completed; good progress was made in sinking the well foundations of the Korar bridge, three spans of 40 feet, 14 out of 20 wells in the abutments having been sunk to the full depth, while the superstructure of the two piers was in progress; railings were provided for the north approach of the Sooknai bridge, and the pile bridge and ferry in the Dussan river were maintained as usual.

Nowgong and Sutna Road.—Good progress has been made on this important road, 100 miles in length, passing through Chutterpoor, Punnah, and Nagode to the Railway Station at Sutna. The first and second sections from Nowgong to the Kane river are completely bridged and metalled with the exception of the upper layer of metal between Chutterpoor and the Kane river. On the third section from the Kane river to Punnah, the lower Ghât is completed, and the works on the upper Ghât were rapidly pushed on, the Ghât road having been opened for traffic, and 25 out of 27 bridges and culverts nearly finished, under great difficulties, owing to scarcity of water and sickness among the work people.

The opening of the Ghât road had an immediate effect on traffic and on the price of grain, which fell at once on the opening of the Ghât.

There is still one obstruction between the Kane river and the Ghât, the Sumbooa Nulla, which is a dangerous torrent in the rains, and an estimate is under preparation for bridging this Nulla.

From the top of the Ghât to Punnah, the earthwork has been completed, except the approaches to bridges; 11 out of 20 bridges and culverts were commenced during the year, and were well advanced towards completion at its close.

In the fourth section from Punnah to Nagode, the bridging of the portion from Barragaon to Nagode, which is in black soil, has been completed, as also the first layer of metalling; and this portion of the road, which was altogether impassable during the rains, is now open for wheeled traffic throughout the year. For the first portion from Punnah to Barragaon, which is in sandy soil, an estimate has been submitted, and the work will be carried on when funds are available.

The fifth section from Nagode to Sutna is complete, excepting bridges over the Amrun and Sutna rivers, the former being under construction, and an estimate under preparation for the latter. The Amrun

bridge, five spans of 45 feet, is being built partly on solid and partly on well foundations. At the beginning of the year the east abutment and one pier were up to springing line, the foundations of the second pier had been laid, the wells of No. 4 pier had been partly sunk, and 15 out of 18 wells in the west abutment had been placed in position. During the year the foundations of No. 3 pier were completed and the superstructure raised to springing line, two arches were turned and the third commenced, the foundation wells of No. 4 pier were sunk to a bed of kunker, and the superstructure raised nearly to springing line, while in the west abutment the 18 wells were sunk to various depths, the work having been considerably delayed by an outbreak of cholera among the work people.

Sutna and Bela Road.—This road, which will connect Rewah with the Railway at Sutna, is being constructed from contributions by the Rewah State. During the year rapid progress has been made in the construction of bridges and culverts, only eight out of 42 remaining incomplete at the end of the year. The collection of metal was also nearly completed, and a trestle bridge for dry weather traffic was constructed in the bed of the Tonse river. The works on this road also were retarded by the outbreak of cholera at the beginning of the year.

Banda and Saugor Road.—The first section of this road, from Banda to Srinuggur, is under the Government of the North-West Provinces. The second section from Srinuggur to Chutterpoor is metalled and bridged throughout, except the Oormul river, which has a masonry causeway. The third section from Chutterpoor to Ungoor is also bridged and metalled, but the fourth section from Ungoor to the northern boundary of the Saugor District has been necessarily left in abeyance for want of funds. The metalled portion has been maintained in good order, and the southern portion as a fair weather road.

The branch from Nowgong to Srinuggur is bridged and metalled throughout, and has been kept in good order.

Nagode and Kalingar Road.—This road, 35 miles in length, has been maintained as a fair weather road. Its construction will be taken in hand when funds are available. In addition to the lines of communication mentioned above, there are several short roads at Morar and Gwalior which have been maintained in good order.

Altogether there are now 1,254 miles of road completed or under construction in Central India, about one-fifth of the whole length being still unmetalled.

APPENDIX I.

PART I.

Account of Appropriation for Public Works, Imperial, for the year 1875-76
Section A.—Ordinary and Extraordinary.

1.	2.	3.	4.
SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Final Grant at end of year.	Outlay.
ORIGINAL WORKS.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Military	2,23,000	2,18,000	1,93,627
Civil buildings	25,000	46,264	47,701
Communications	1,90,000	1,68,736	2,25,279
	4,38,000	4,33,000	4,71,607
REPAIRS.			
Military	75,000	80,000	85,426
Civil buildings	20,000	19,000	17,073
Communications	2,61,000	2,61,000	2,66,104
	3,56,000	3,60,000	3,68,603
Establishment	2,70,000	2,70,000	2,81,977
Tools and plant, Ordinary	8,000	9,000	14,475
Profit and loss " ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,72,000	10,72,000	11,36,662
Additions in grant during the year ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Decrease in stock ... ..	.....	.....	-11,312
Balance at debit of miscellaneous advances ... ..	.....	.....	+ 1,058
Ditto of stock purchases and sales ... ..	.....	.....	+ 65
Public Works Proper	10,72,000	10,72,000	11,26,413

APPENDIX II.

PART I.—Contd.

Section B.—Ordinary Expenditure only.

1.	2.	3.	4.
SERVICE HEADS.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final Grant at end of year.	Outlay.
MILITARY.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Original works	2,23,000	2,18,000	1,93,627
Repairs	75,000	80,000	85,426
Establishment	75,000	75,000	71,496
Tools and plant	2,000	2,000	1,903
	3,75,000	3,75,000	3,57,453
Decrease of stock ... ..	.....	.....	-9,674
Balance at debit of miscellaneous advances ... ..	.....	.....	+ 522
Ditto of stock purchases and sales ... ..	.....	.....	+ 65
	3,75,000	3,75,000	3,48,365
OTHER SERVICES.			
Civil buildings ... { Original works	25,000	46,264	47,701
... { Repairs	20,000	19,000	17,073
Communications ... { Original works	1,90,000	1,68,736	2,25,279
... { Repairs	2,61,000	2,61,000	2,66,104
Establishment	1,95,000	1,95,000	2,10,491
Tools and plant	6,000	7,000	12,572
	6,97,000	6,97,000	7,79,210
Decrease of stock ... ..	.....	.....	-1,668
Balance at debit of miscellaneous advances ... ..	.....	.....	+ 536
Ditto of stock purchases and sales ... ..	.....	.....	+ ...
	6,97,000	6,97,000	7,78,078
Addition in grant during the year ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	10,72,000	10,72,000	11,26,413

(Sd.) J. ROBINSON,

Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Central India.

APPENDIX III.

FORM No. 68A.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1875-76.

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European troops ... { Mhow ... Indore ...	1,33,691	42,590	1,76,281	1,39,056	42,590	1,81,646
	5,365	...	5,365			
Buildings for the accommodation of Native troops ... { Mhow ... Sirdarpoor ... Mehidpoor ...	1,141	...	1,141			
	565	...	565	9,095	...	9,095
	7,389	...	7,389			
Compensation or rent for quarters ... { Mhow ... Indore ...	...	894	894	...	988	988
	...	94	94			
Rent of buildings for accommodation of troops ... { Mhow ...	...	2,891	2,891	...	2,891	2,891
			
Ordnance buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissariat buildings ...	1,880	...	1,880	1,880	...	1,880
Works of fortification ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Cantonment works and roads ...	...	10,095	10,095	...	10,095	10,095
Staff buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encamping grounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Main works and repairs ...	49,074	32,201	81,275	49,074	32,201	81,275
TOTAL MILITARY ...	...	...	...	1,99,105	88,765	2,87,870
Deduct Contributions ...	...	...	...	478	3,339	3,817
Net Military ...	...	...	...	1,98,627	85,426	2,84,053
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the administration of law and justice ... { Court Houses ... Police buildings ... Jails ...	990	1,319	...	8,356	4,137	12,493
	...	221	...			
	7,366	2,597	...			
Buildings of the Revenue Department ... { Telegraph buildings ... Postal ditto ... Opium ditto ...	...	1,147	...	6,717	3,034	9,751
	6,717	1,804	...			
	...	83	...			
Ecclesiastical ... { Churches, &c. ... Burial Grounds ...	...	1,133	...	7,776	1,188	8,964
	7,776	55	...			
Other public buildings ... { Residences ... Political Agencies ... P. W. Buildings and Offices ... Charitable Institutions ...	8,024	4,752	...	8,024	8,808	16,832
	...	1,292	...			
	...	2,735	...			
Monuments ...	...	48	48	...	48	48
Minor works ...	18,695	...	18,695	18,695	...	18,695
TOTAL CIVIL BUILDINGS ...	...	...	...	49,568	17,215	66,783
Deduct Contributions ...	...	...	...	1,867	142	2,009
Net Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	47,701	17,073	64,774

APPENDIX III.—(Concluded.)

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
COMMUNICATIONS.						
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Mhow and Neemuch Road	38,907	13,072	49,979			
Chambal Bridge in Dhar State	35,470	...	35,470			
Sumloda Bridge in Sillana State	150	...	150			
				72,527	13,072	85,599
Dhar and Ghatta Billode Road	41,392	...	41,392			
Oojein and Angur Road ... ..	...	...	...	41,392	...	41,392
Indore and Khundwa Road	1,857	49,746	50,603	...	...	...
Dewas and Oojein Road ... ..	...	3,111	3,111	1,857	49,746	50,603
Dewas and Ashta Road	29,172	...	29,172	...	3,111	3,111
				29,172	...	29,172
Agra and Bombay Road ... ..	...	1,56,306	1,56,306			
Additional waterway, in 25th, 26th, 27th, and 29th miles	143	...	143			
Billowlee Nulla Culvert in 25th and 26th miles	2,490	...	2,490			
Karun River Causeway in 41st mile...	808	...	808			
				3,411	1,56,306	1,59,717
Agra and Morar Loop Line ... ..	...	2,337	2,337			
Gwalior and Etawa Road	28,093	...	28,093	...	2,337	2,337
Jhansi and Cawnpore Road ... ..	...	5,539	5,539	28,093	...	28,093
Jhansi and Sipri Road	2,859	...	2,859	...	5,539	5,539
Gwalior and Jhansi Road	4,821	17,747	22,571	2,859	...	2,859
Morar River Bridge	414	...	414			
				5,239	17,747	22,985
Jhansi and Nowgong Road ... ..	...	1,500	1,500			
Korur Nullah Bridge	17,983	...	17,983			
Three Bridges over escapes of Burwa Saugor Lake	1,596	...	1,596			
				19,679	1,500	21,079
Nowgong and Sutna Road	45,412	3,319	48,731			
Bridging 3rd portion of 3rd Section	7,831	...	7,831			
Bridges and culvert in last 14 miles of 4th Section	6,070	...	6,070			
Amrun River Bridge	21,800	...	21,800			
				81,116	3,319	84,435
Sutna and Bela Road	43,232	...	43,232			
Nowgong and Srinugger Loop Line	968	...	968	43,232	...	43,232
Banda and Saugor Road	423	11,267	11,690	968	...	968
				423	11,267	11,690
Road from Mhow Dāk Bungalow to Gambier River Bridge on Mhow and Neemuch Road ...	—13	...	—13			
				—13	...	—13
Other Roads ... ..	...	2,116	2,116	...		
				...	2,116	2,116
Minor works and repairs	10,200	65,806	76,006			
				10,200	65,806	76,006
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS ... ..	...	...	...	3,39,074	3,30,896	6,69,940
Deduct Contributions ... ..	...	...	...	1,13,795	64,762	1,78,557
Net Communications ... ..	...	...	...	2,25,279	2,66,104	4,91,393
Establishment, Ordinary ... ..	...	...	...	2,81,977	...	2,81,977
Tools and plant ... ..	...	...	...	14,475	...	14,475
Profit and loss ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE ... ..	...	...	...	7,69,059	3,69,603	11,36,662

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from contributions in the Public Works Department during the year 1875-76.

	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs	TOTAL.	Original Works.	Repairs	TOTAL.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
MILITARY.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European troops ...	..	11	11	...	11	11
General Cantonment works and roads ...	478	3,328	3,806	478	3,328	3,806
TOTAL MILITARY ...	..	..	.	418	3,339	3,817
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the accommodation of Law and Justice. } Police buildings ...	462	...	462	462	..	462
Buildings of the Revenue Department. } Opium buildings ...	402	..	402	402	...	402
Other public buildings { Residencies ...	2,104	142	2,246	1,003	142	1,145
{ Political Agencies ..	—1,101	...	—1,101			
TOTAL CIVIL BUILDINGS ..	...	.		1,867	142	2,009
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Mhow and Neemuch Road ...	17,199	...	17,199	17,199	...	17,199
Dhar and Ghatta Billode Road ...	5,221	...	5,221	5,221	.	5,221
Oojain and Augur Road ...	288	...	288	288		288
Indore and Khundwa Road ...	...	29,806	29,806	...	29,806	29,806
Dewas and Oojain Road ...	—387	2,733	2,346	—387	2,733	2,346
Dewas and Ashta Road ...	25,480	...	25,480	25,480	...	25,480
Agra and Bombay Road ...	235	30,132	30,367	235	30,132	30,367
Gwalior and Etawa (or Blund) Road ...	24,871	...	24,871	24,871	...	24,871
Jhansi and Sipri Road ...	1,319	...	1,319	1,319	...	1,319
Gwalior and Jhansi Road ...	3,227	212	3,439	3,227	212	3,439
Sutna and Bela Road ...	34,719	594	35,313	34,719	594	35,313
Road from Bela Road to Sutna Railway Station	1,437	...	1,437	1,437	...	1,437
Other Roads ...	186	1,285	1,471	186	1,285	1,471
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS ..	..	...	..	1,13,795	64,762	1,78,557
Establishment ...	...	...	...	25,070	...	25,070
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	4,139	95	4,234
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS ...	...	..	...	1,45,349	68,339	2,13,687

(Sd.) J. ROBINSON,

Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India.

REVIEW BY THE AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA, ON THE
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER ON PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION, 1875-76.

COLONEL CADELL in his report has clearly explained all that has been done during the past year in the construction and maintenance of barracks, buildings, roads, bridges, in the States of Central India, covering an area of upwards of 80,000 square miles.

The expenditure has been something short of thirteen and a half lakhs of rupees, of which eleven and a quarter lakhs were from Imperial Funds. The remainder was made up from Local Funds and contributions from Native States.

The Rewah State is providing funds for the construction of a road which will link the city of Rewah with the rail at Sutna.

The Raja of Dhar, always liberal in providing money for beneficial works, has linked his capital with the Mhow and Neemuch road. This road, 12 miles in length, is now almost completed, and will be a great feeder to the railway at Mhow.

Maharaja Sindia and the Rajas of Dewas, by the construction of a road from Dewas to Oojein, 22 miles, will now, with the rail at the latter city, enrich their subjects and immensely promote their comfort.

The Dewas and Ashta road to the east, also under construction, will be of great importance as a railway feeder by bringing Sonkuteh and the western districts of Bhopal in communication with the rail at Oojein and Indore. This work has been mainly dependent on Sindia and Dewas for funds, and I hope ere long to report that the Begum of Bhopal has contributed her quota.

All these roads in Native States have been devised and marked by Colonel Cadell.

The roads under supervision and construction in Central India exceed 1,300 miles in length. The most important as regards completion, whether in a military or commercial view, is that from Nowgong to Sutna, 100 miles in length. I have in every report, for years past, urged, in the interests of economy, that funds should be forthcoming for this work. Easy communication with the rail signifies, in a large cantonment like Nowgong, health and abundant supplies.

As the rail closes upon Gwalior, Indore, Neemuch, the importance of roads increases; every rupee laid out in their development adds to the revenue and to the comfort of the people.

The public buildings at Mhow, Indore, Morar, Mehidpoor, and Sutna have been maintained in an efficient state.

Colonel Cadell has written of the progress on barrack accommodation at Mhow. The water-supply there is a question of serious consideration. No effective scheme can be worked out without a heavy outlay of money, and of that the funds at disposal do not admit; though the time will come when this must be encountered.

During Colonel Cadell's absence as Officiating Secretary to the North-Western Government till December last year, his place was well filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor, R.E. Colonel Cadell's services and ability are well known to the Government of India. I have specially to thank him for the tact and judgment he displays in the management of men as well as work.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1. Indore ...	2,694 0 0	596 0 0	*3,290 0 0	* This sum was actually expended by the Public Works Department during 1875-76, whereasthe amount credited to that Department during the year was Rupees 3,832-0-1.
2. Gwalior Agency ...	403 2 9	12 4 0	415 6 9	
3. Bhopal Agency ...	.....	7,862 6 1	7,862 6 1
4. Western Malwa Agency	867 8 6	1,024 0 5	1,891 8 11	
5. Bheel Agency ...	382 0 0	195 0 0	577 0 0	
6. Goona Agency ...	530 8 3	758 5 11	1,288 14 2	
7. Maunpoor Pergunnah (Road and Municipal Fund.)	.....	38 2 3	38 2 3
8. Baghelkund Agency ...	.....	.....	.....
9. Bundelkund Agency...	931 6 10	237 14 0	1,169 4 10	
10. Mhow Cantonment ...	.....	.....	.....
11. Morar Cantonment ...	.....	3,973 8 3	3,973 8 3
12. Neemuch Cantonment	986 12 1	345 12 0	1,332 8 1	
13. Nowgong Cantonment	1,360 1 3	1,200 0 0	2,560 1 3	
14. Sipri Cantonment ...	.....	95 4 0	95 4 0
15. Mehidpoor Cantonment	615 15 7	2,415 3 0	3,031 3 4	
Total ...	8,771 7 3	18,753 15 10	27,525 7 1	

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

1. At the commencement of the year 1875-76 there were 57 miles of the line open for traffic and 29½ miles under construction. Of these Preliminary remarks. latter, a section of the line from Mhow to Indore will probably be ready for opening by the beginning of July 1876. The operations, as reviewed in this report, are confined to the progress in the construction of the various works during the official year ending 31st March 1876.

2. During the year the subsidence which occurred in all banks on the open line was repaired, and all Progress in earthwork. slopes were retrimmed and finished off. Good progress was made in raising the banks leading to the Nerbudda bridge, which has been raised five feet higher than was originally intended. With the exception of a cutting in the 58½ mile, in which about 12 feet of hard rock have yet to be taken out, almost all the earthwork remaining at the close of the preceding year has been completed.

3. Coping was put to a number of the minor bridges which remained to be completed on the open line. All culverts between the 57th and the 66th mile have been made ready Progress in minor bridges and culverts. for receiving iron tops, and many of the minor bridges between the 70th and 86th mile completed.

4. At the commencement of the year piers Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 were respectively 41, 40, 41½, 41, 41 and 41 feet above water level. Piers Progress in the masonry of the Nerbudda bridge. Nos. 12 and 13 and north abutment

pier were finished to within $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet of girder bed level. At the close of the year south abutment finished, south abutment pier and piers Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 were finished to girder bed level, which is 80 feet above water level, and north abutment foundations excavated. During the year the total masonry done was 314,756 cubic feet, of which a greater portion was set from December, as nothing could be done in the bed of the river during the preceding six months. It was the middle of December before the work could be recommenced. All the stone necessary to complete the work has been quarried and dressed.

5. The strengthening of girders of the Nerbudda bridge was begun in the middle of June and completed in the middle of November, $11\frac{1}{2}$ tons of iron having been used in each span in strengthening the compression members of the girders and in providing diagonal bracing for the lower boom.

6. About the middle of January the erection of span No. 3 of the Nerbudda bridge was begun, and by the end of March spans Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 had been completed, and span No. 7 was in progress. By the middle of July it is hoped that all the girders will be fitted up in position, and that by the 1st of October the bridge may be opened for train service. The time employed in fitting up 14 spans of girders of 197 feet span, 80 feet above water level, and weighing altogether 2,352 tons, will thus be six months, which may be considered very good progress. The girders are erected in position on a wooden staging, and they are finished span by span before the staging is taken away to be again re-erected for the other spans. It may be interesting to note that on the wedges being struck from under the girders, the deflection of each span has been almost exactly half an inch.

7. The following is the state of work at the close of the year in the other large bridges which remained to be completed:—

Loodhya Bridge—3 spans of 30 metres each. Masonry has been completed and the bridge opened for passage of material trains.

Choral, No. 2 Viaduct—3 spans of 30 metres each. It has been so far completed that the woodwork alone remains to be put on.

Choral, No. 3 Viaduct—3 spans of 40 metres each. It has been completed as regards masonry for the reception of iron work. Two of the spans have been rivetted up, and the necessary staging for hoisting the spans partially completed.

Ravine Viaduct No. 1—3 spans of 30 metres each. The foundations have been taken cut and a few courses put into each pier, sidings made, and about 30,000 cubic feet of stone delivered at the site by trains running through the Tramway which has been laid up the valley.

Ravine Viaduct No. 2—3 spans of 40 metres each. Foundations commenced.

Goraria Bridge—1 span of 25 metres. Masonry completed and girders in course of erection.

Sartcir Bridge—5 spans of 18 metres each. State of work as above.

Gurburrie Bridge—4 spans of 18 metres each. State of work same as Goraria Bridge.

Khan Bridge—2 spans of 18 metres, 2 spans of 12 metres, and 1-15' arch. State of work same as Goraria Bridge.

8. The widening of three tunnels to original width was roughly done; since then it has been deemed desirable to give an increased width to the tunnels, and at the close of the year arrangements for pushing the works forward vigorously were nearly completed.

9. During the last rains a large quantity of ballast was laid down to make good the settlement that occurred on the open line. With the exception of five miles between the 65th and 70th mile, the work of providing and spreading ballast on the unopened line has been pushed on.

10. Permanent way materials have been laid from the 70th to the 82½ mile, and delivered up to the 85½ mile.

11. On the open line the following buildings were begun and finished during the year, *viz.*, goods sheds, Barwai; temporary passenger sheds at Barwai, Kheri Ghât, and Mortakka; temporary goods sheds at Barwai and Mortakka; additional accommodation at Choral Chowkie Station; 11 sets of temporary quarters at Khandwa for the traffic staff; and also three other temporary houses. The work on the additional permanent staff quarters and on the coal shed at Khandwa commenced. The floors of the Stations at Ajanti, Atar, Kheri, and Sanawad have been laid with stone slabs, as also the floor of the running shed at Khandwa.

12. On the unopened portion of the line, Kalakhoond Station engine shed and running room, &c., were commenced. Mhow Station house, platform wall, and fence wall have been started. The foundations of the goods shed have been taken out, and a commencement made with the putting in of the concrete.

13. The water-cranes of the Stations of Khandwa, Ajanti, Atar, Kheri, and Barwai have been fitted up during the year. The tank houses of the Stations of Ajanti, Atar, Kheri, and Khandwa have been finished. During the year the interchange goods Station, Khandwa, has been completed, and two new sidings were put in at Barwai. Two temporary sidings at Kheri Ghât and a triangle at Barwai were likewise laid for the accommodation of the traffic during the rains.

14. This work was begun early in October and finished by the 10th of November when the first train crossed the river. The temporary bridge, which consists of nine spans of six metres and four spans of 12 metres, could not be begun before the 23rd of October, and thus only took 17 days

in its erection. Owing to the height of the water in the river, the construction of this work was carried out under many great difficulties, and it was only by strenuous exertions on the part of all engaged on it that its completion was effected five weeks earlier than last year.

15. On the whole, the works have been pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and the progress has been more than what was expected at the time the budget of the year was prepared, as an additional grant of Rupees 6,00,000 was applied for and sanctioned towards the close of the year to meet the increased expenditures.

16. The annual appropriation and outlay accounts for the year 1875-76, Parts I. and II., are herewith appended, to show the state of the expenditure as compared with the budget grant. The figures now given are subject to correction, as the supplementary accounts for March have not yet been received, but in the outlay, allowance has been made for all charges known up to date.

M H O W, }
2nd June 1876. }

(Sd.) CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engr.-in-Chief H. & N. State Railways.

Appropriation and outlay account for the year 1875-76.

PART I.

Main heads of expenditure.					Grant as per budget order.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land	...	...	...	...	10,000	6,500	7,256
Construction of line	...	...	...	...	11,30,000	16,50,000	19,67,505
Ballast and permanent way	...	...	...	...	1,22,000	2,78,000	4,21,932
Stations and buildings	...	...	...	...	1,49,000	1,50,000	1,70,327
Plant	...	...	...	...	39,000	80,000	73,727
Rolling stock	...	...	...	...	20,000	5,00,000	5,14,970
Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,589
Total					14,70,000	26,65,500	31,57,306
Establishment	...	...	...	...	2,16,000	2,05,000	2,18,848
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	14,000	12,500	13,799
Total					17,00,000	28,83,000	33,89,953
Suspense accounts	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	—3,50,000	—5,38,571
Total					18,00,000	25,33,000	28,51,382
Deduct receipts on capital account	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	6,171
Total					18,00,000	25,27,000	28,45,211
Deduct expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	2,27,000	5,46,867
Total					17,00,000	23,00,000	22,98,344
Increase in grant	...	...	...	...	6,00,000	...	...
Net outlay in India					23,00,000	23,00,000	22,98,344

PART II.

Particulars.	Amount.	References.
ADDITIONS.	Rs.	
Addition made on review of regular estimate.	3,00,000	Director of State Railways, No. 0133A., dated 31st January 1876.
Addition made on review of regular estimate.	3,00,000	Ditto No. 0173A., dated 11th February 1876.
Total additions	6,00,000	

M H O W ,
29th May 1876. }

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,
Examr. of Accts., H. & N. State Railways.

Outlay on construction to end of year 1875-76.

MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.				Estimated amount.	Previously expended to 31st March 1875.	Expended during the year 1875-76.	Total expenditure to end of 1875-76.	Remains.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES	...	...	32,515	32,515	.....	32,515	
II.	LAND	...	...	58,435	37,102	7,256	41,358	
III.	CONSTRUCTION OF LINE—							
1.	Earthwork	...	...	11,69,787	10,75,487	66,915	11,42,432	
2.	Bridge-work—							
i.	Minor bridges, culverts, and flood-openings	...	...	7,55,585	4,62,631	1,75,754	6,38,385	
ii	Large bridges	...	...	33,62,744	8,51,476	16,33,910	24,00,330	
3.	Tunnels	...	...	2,57,753	47,631	53,070	1,01,601	
4.	Level crossings, Platelayers' huts, gate lodges, mile-stones, grade posts, &c.	...	...	27,341	7,933	2,818	3,831	
5.	Fencing	...	...	77,572	21,816	29,273	51,089	
VI.	BALLAST AND PERMANENT WAY—							
1.	Ballasting	...	...	2,47,076	1,79,896	50,677	2,30,483	
2.	Permanent Way	...	...	18,70,038	12,70,295	3,71,255	16,41,540	
V.	STATIONS AND BUILDINGS—							
1.	Stations and Offices	...	...	4,52,277	1,25,307	1,05,839	2,31,146	
2.	Workshops, Store Buildings, &c.	...	...	70,572	15,462	3,980	15,462	
3.	Staff Quarters	...	...	4,57,529	1,00,583	36,592	1,97,175	
4.	Station Machinery	...	...	1,85,973	46,854	26,942	73,796	
VI.	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
VII.	PLANT—							
1.	Engineering	...	...	3,40,533	2,02,982	64,432	2,67,414	
2.	Locomotive	...	...		3,980	11,339	15,319	
3.	Carriage and Wagon	...	...		320	76	396	
4.	Station and Office Furniture	...	...		12,671	3,950	16,621	
VIII.	ROLLING STOCK—							
1.	Locomotive	...	...	12,50,000	32,145	4,20,791	4,52,939	
2.	Carriage and Wagon	...	...		2,60,592	76,523	3,37,115	
IX.	MAINTENANCE	...	...	.....	.....	1,581	1,581	
X.	ESTABLISHMENT—							
1.	Direction	...	...	13,45,000	1,03,691	42,227	1,50,918	
2.	Engineering	...	...		4,59,158	1,29,594	5,88,752	
3.	Locomotive	...	...		13,208	210	13,418	
4.	Telegraph	...	...		.....	.....	.....
5.	Stores	...	...		37,009	18,315	55,324	
6.	Audit and Accounts	...	...		61,924	22,118	84,042	
7.	Medical and Sanitation	...	...		23,626	6,490	32,116	
8.	Preliminary expenses	...	...		1,70,062	.....	1,70,062	
9.	Traffic	...	...		320	.....	320	
XI.	CONTINGENCIES	...	...	93,457	67,558	13,108	80,665	
Total Final Heads				1,20,61,187	57,88,834	33,78,901	91,67,825	
Suspense Heads				.....	20,17,301	5,33,088	14,84,213	
Total				.....	78,06,135	28,45,903	1,06,52,038	
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account				.....	24,817	6,172	30,989	
Total				.....	77,81,318	28,39,731	106,21,049	
Deduct—Expenditure in England				.....	21,82,651	5,48,096	30,30,747	
Balance—Expenditure in India				.....	52,98,667	22,91,035	75,90,302	

M H O W,
19th August 1876.

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,
Examr. of Accts., H. & N. State Railways.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY FOR THE
YEAR 1875-76.

THE general progress on the line during the year ending the 31st March has been fair.

2. There are two divisions upon the Indore-Rutlam Section—the Fatehabad Division ending about a mile to the north of the Gumbheer river, with the Oojein Branch; and the Barnagar Division, from this point to Rutlam.

3. The question of the supply of stone to the works is that on which progress mainly hinges, and there are two points involved in this: first, the quantity of stone available; secondly, the means of leading it, when quarried and dressed, to the line.

4. The quarry of Benakia, five miles north-west of Oojein, was chosen in February of 1875, both on account of the quality of the stone and its position with regard to the line, as the best source of supply for the Fatehabad Division. A series of experiments were ordered to test the capabilities of the quarry. It was found that the supply was likely to fall short of the requirements and the cost to be so great as to be prohibitory. It was therefore abandoned in August, and the quarry of Deo Goraria, six miles to the east of Indore, substituted.

5. The quality of stone in this quarry is excellent, and it is easily dressed. The position, though bad, is not worse than that of Benakia. The out-turn has fallen short of the expectation for several reasons, one and the most important being the difficulty in obtaining workmen. The supply of stone is practically unlimited.

6. A tramway has been laid to this quarry, and the stone delivered at site of works as fast as it is prepared. This enables the officer in charge of the quarry to keep his dressing beds clear, and admits of a progress in the works of the division, which could not have been secured had the stone been led by cart.

7. On the Barnagar Division it was decided, at the same time that Benakia was chosen for the Fatehabad, to work the quarry of Burdia, five miles to the east of Roonija, for all the masonry, except that in the smaller works between Bheelpank and Rutlam, in which the rather unreliable red trap found near that part of the line might be safely used. All preparation of stone for the line between the commencement of the division and Bheelpank is now being concentrated in this quarry; and it is hoped that next cold weather engine power and wagons will be available to transport it to the several bridges.

8. The rails have been laid as far as Barnagar, and early next working season it is proposed to continue the permanent way into the quarry.

9. There have been great difficulties in the way of stone supply on the division also. The principal contractor failed to produce a good out-turn in this quarry, and much valuable time was lost in consequence. The Executive Engineer has, however, succeeded in increasing it to the extent of 10,000 cubic feet of dressed stone per mensem, and he hopes for still better results.

10. The rates for masonry generally, on the Neemuch line, are higher than those on the Holkar, although every effort has been made to keep them down, and I am at a loss to understand the cause.

11. I give a remarkable instance. The masonry of the Khan bridge at Indore, crossed by the Holkar line, cost Rupees 52-8 per 100 cubic feet. The same river is crossed on the Neemuch line by a bridge less than a mile and a half distant from the other. The cost of the same class of masonry at this bridge has been Rupees 75 per 100 cubic feet, and I have found it impossible to reduce it.

12. So it is with other items of work, breaking ballast, loading and unloading ballast, &c. &c. A great deal of consideration has been given by the officers of the line to endeavour to reduce the cost, but without success, and the position has now to be accepted. There is, as is well known, a tendency to a rise in prices when a great public work is commenced in a district, but an allowance for this is made in the prices paid on the Holkar line.

13. It is not due to the more intractable nature of the stone on the Neemuch line, as some, particularly in the neighbourhood of Sanawad, that was used in the Holkar line, is as hard as any used on the Neemuch.

14. The earthwork on the deviations from the 11th to the 24th mile and from the 61st to the 72nd mile (Rutlam) has been completed during the year, and all other earthwork not previously fully finished has been brought up to formation level, with the exception of the high bank across the bye-wash on the left bank of the river Chambal.

15. All but four culverts on the main line from Indore to Fatehabad, and several of those upon the Oojein Branch, were finished during the year. Beyond the 28th mile no work was done excepting the concrete foundations, as it was not deemed expedient to commence setting masonry till the quarry line was completed and the stone could be led by train.

16. The masonry in the large bridges on the Fatehabad Division could not be commenced until January, when the Deo Goraria tramway was opened for the passage of trains. Since that date it has been carried on; as fast as the supply of stone would admit, and at the end of April they were so far advanced as to warrant the conclusion that they would be completed sufficiently to allow trains to pass for traffic about the commencement of the rains. Every effort was being made to enable me to open, for traffic, the line between Mhow and Oojein at the time named by the Director. With the difficulty in the matter of supply of stone before me, it was decided to abandon work at the Fatehabad Nullah bridge main line, and to be satisfied with making as many foundations as possible safe in the Gumbheer bridge before the rains.

17. In the Gumbheer bridge, three spans of 150 feet, the masonry was carried up to the level of the river bed in piers Nos. 1 and 2, and the excavation for foundation abutment No. 1 was carried down to two-thirds of its probable depth. Piers Nos. 1 and 2 were carried down to rock, which was levelled off, and a course of Portland cement concrete laid to

a depth of six inches over the highest point of the rock-flooring; on this the masonry was laid. The abutments will be also carried down to rock. The character of the foundations was bad till rock was reached. Close planking with five tiers of heavy walings and cross struts had to be used. Layers of running sand were met with, and much pumping was necessary.

18. In the Chambal bridge no work has been begun. No stone was available from Deo Goraria quarry, as every cubic foot of out-turn was required to complete the works between Indore and Oojein, in view to the opening by the prescribed date. No material was available from Burdia for the reason before given. The collection of a little material and the completion of the approaches to the river is all that has been done during the year.

19. In the Chambla bridge, with a view to save the second and third foundations, carting from Burdia, a distance of six miles, was sanctioned. Before June of 1875, No. 3 pier abutment was founded and brought to three feet below dry weather water level, and this year the excavations of the remaining two piers was carried down 26 feet, the rock trimmed and levelled. The masonry in both of these will be brought up to level of bed of river before the monsoon, work to this level being the limit of the sanction to cart from Burdia quarry.

20. Fair progress was made during the year. About 200,000 of cubic feet was required at the end of the year to complete the half-ballasting of the unfinished portions of the line from Indore to Oojein, but the greater part of this length is fully ballasted. Beyond the 28th mile, eight miles of ballast has been collected at the side of the line, or broken in the Burdia quarry awaiting tramway and engine power to lead it out. This latter amounts to about 100,000 cubic feet.

21. The ballast, generally, on the Neemuch line, is difficult to obtain, and is consequently a very expensive item in the estimate.

22. During the year the whole of the permanent way of the division was laid, as well as the tramway to Deo Goraria quarry, which latter was completed early in January.

23. Early in the year a length of about eight miles from Indore was laid in an imperfect manner and without a platelayer in charge, in order to allow stone to be moved by hand; after this till October nothing more was done, as the banks were not made between the 11th mile and Fatehabad. In October it became necessary to push on the linking in, and it was commenced on the 7th of the month. Those parts of the line where banks and masonry were not ready had the permanent way laid on cess to enable materials to be led forward; and when the earth-works and culverts were finished, these lengths were removed at night, in order not to stop the running of trains, and laid on the banks. This was done at the small cost of Rupees 200 per mile, including straightening and lifting.

24. The rapidity with which the permanent way was laid on the section of the line between the 10th mile and Oojein was very marked,

20½ miles having been laid in 23 days. In a subsequent experiment it was proved that 2¼ miles can be laid in a working day, and made fit for an engine to pass over, at a cost of about one anna per yard; materials failed when the rails were within six miles of Oojein. By the end of the year, however, the permanent way had reached the 29th mile on the main line and the left bank of the Seepra on the Oojein branch.

25. The European staff quarters at Fatehabad and the Station Master's quarters at Oojein have been completed during the year. The serai and Station house at Barnagar have been also completed. The Station buildings and Native staff quarters at Chambal and Roonija were about three parts completed, with the platform walls at Chambal, Barnagar, and Roonija. The three blocks of European staff quarters at Rutlam are about half finished.

26. The field work for the extension from Rutlam to Neemuch, together with the section of the line of tramway from Neemuch to the Snakhra limestone quarry, seven miles from the cantonment, was almost completed at the end of the year, and all necessary borings, river sections, &c., required for the completion of the drawings and estimates, well advanced. It is expected that the complete project will be ready for submission before the end of the rains. The operations of the survey party are summarized below:—

TRIAL SURVEYS.

Lines ranged	...	...	61	miles.
Do. levelled	...	...	38	"
Do. surveyed	...	...	30	"
Section plotted	...	...	38	"
Plan	"	...	30	"

FINAL SURVEYS.

Centre line set out, including alterations	...	92	miles.
Centre line levelled	...	92	"
Do. surveyed	...	86	"
Section plotted	...	92	"
Land plan plotted	...	37	"
Cross section plotted	...	23	"
Earthwork calculated	...	23	"
Bridge and other designs made	...	23	"
Do. do. calculated	...	23	"

TEMPORARY DIVERSIONS.

Staked out	...	2¼	miles.
Levelled	...	2¼	"

27. No portion of the line has been opened during the year; it is hoped that from Indore to Oojein will be ready by the 1st August.

28. The work on the Fatehabad Division reflects great credit on the Executive Engineer, Mr. J. F. Cockburn, and the two Assistant Engineers, Mr. H. B. Addis and Mr. W. Johnstone; its character is excellent, and the push made by these officers towards opening to Oojein at the date named is most praiseworthy.

29. The usual statements, Parts I. and II. of the appropriation and outlay account for the year 1875-76, of the Neemuch line, are appended to this report.

MHOW, }
14th July 1876. }

(Sd.) CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engr.-in-Chief, H. & N. State Railways.

Appropriation and outlay account for the year 1875-76.

PART I.

Main heads of expenditure.	Grant as per budget orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Preliminary expenses ... ..	...	3,600	3,886
Land	14,521	400	553
Construction of line	6,04,378	4,00,000	3,71,760
Ballast and permanent way	3,29,026	8,50,000	10,83,735
Stations and buildings	3,34,345	1,20,000	77,075
Electric Telegraph	77,360	...	...
Plant	4,464	30,000	31,971
Rolling Stock	75,000	30,000	28,463
Maintenance	34,939	4,000	3,365
	14,74,033	14,38,000	16,00,808
Establishment	2,16,864	2,00,000	2,21,809
Contingencies	9,103	12,000	13,318
	17,00,000	16,50,000	18,35,935
Suspense account	1,00,000	2,50,000	1,57,695
	18,00,000	19,00,000	19,93,630
Deduct—Receipts on capital account ... ..	...	3,000	3,094
	18,00,000	18,97,000	19,90,536
Deduct—Expenditure in England	1,00,000	6,47,000	7,10,753
	17,00,000	12,50,000	12,79,783
Decrease in grant	4,50,000	...	...
Net outlay in India	12,50,000	12,50,000	12,79,783

PART II.

Particulars.	Amount.	References.
	<i>Rs.</i>	
REDUCTION.		
Reduction made in grant	5,00,000	Director of State Railways No. 0106A., dated 15th January 1876.
Total reduction	5,00,000	
ADDITIONS.		
Addition made on review of regular estimate	50,000	Government of India No. 266-69A.S.R., dated 3rd April 1876.
Total addition	50,000	
Net reduction	4,50,000	

MHOW, }
29th May 1876. }

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,
Examr. of Accts., H. & N. State Railways.

Outlay on construction to end of year 1875-76.

MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.				Estimated amount.	Previously expended to 31st March 1876.	Expended during year 1875-76.	Total expenditure to end of 1875-76.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES	...	...	56,559	2,01,016	3,886	2,07,902	
II.	LAND	...	...	21,103	3	653	556	
III.	CONSTRUCTION OF LINE—							
1.	Earthwork	...	...	4,00,926	1,70,812	1,16,567	2,87,379	
2.	Bridgework—							
i.	Minor bridges, culverts, and flood-openings	...	...	4,02,827	1,31,699	69,265	1,92,164	
ii.	Large bridges	...	...	13,61,259	1,80,753	1,93,321	3,74,079	
3.	Tunnels	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.	Level crossings, Platelayers' huts, gate lodges, mile-stones, grade posts, &c.	...	...	25,801	41	45	86	
5.	Fencing	...	...	4,37,270	.....	1,654	1,654	
IV.	BALLAST AND PERMANENT WAY—							
1.	Ballasting	...	...	3,81,591	52,522	85,909	1,39,431	
2.	Permanent way	...	...	19,64,010	1,879	9,97,827	9,99,706	
V.	STATIONS AND BUILDINGS—							
1.	Stations and Offices	...	...	2,60,610	32,277	23,315	55,592	
2.	Workshops, Store buildings, &c.	...	...	96,077	12,789	19,835	32,624	
3.	Staff quarters	...	...	2,57,506	70,012	31,463	1,02,377	
4.	Station Machinery	...	...	2,07,835	1,020	2,460	3,490	
VI.	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH	...	...	93,649	.....	.....	.....
VII.	PLANT—							
1.	Engineering	...	...	1,46,218	87,962	30,082	1,19,044	
2.	Locomotive	...	...	78,750	.....	209	209	
3.	Carriage and Wagon	...	...	21,000	8,760	1,650	10,410	
4.	Station and Office Furniture	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIII.	ROLLING STOCK—							
1.	Locomotive Stock	...	...	5,22,273	.....	13,974	13,974	
2.	Carriage and Wagon Stock	...	...	1,15,920	.....	14,528	14,528	
IX.	MAINTENANCE	...	...	.....	.....	3,365	3,365	
X.	ESTABLISHMENT—							
1.	Direction	...	...	1,79,595	77,491	26,749	1,04,229	
2.	Engineering	...	...	4,79,439	1,68,607	1,35,618	2,94,225	
3.	Locomotive	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.	Telegraph	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.	Stores	...	...	43,879	24,777	21,752	46,529	
6.	Audit and Accounts	...	...	65,633	12,592	11,348	23,940	
7.	Medical and Sanitation	...	...	27,009	7,859	7,281	15,240	
8.	Preliminary expenses	...	...	72,893	2,64,536	27,495	2,92,031	
XI.	CONTINGENCIES—	...	...	53,000	31,329	13,873	49,202	
Total Final Heads				78,74,250	16,35,031	18,45,055	33,80,986	
Suspense Accounts				.....	23,02,843	1,61,131	24,63,974	
Total				78,74,250	38,38,774	20,06,186	58,44,960	
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account				.....	2,047	3,103	5,150	
Total				.....	38,36,727	20,03,083	58,39,810	
Deduct—Credits to England				.....	19,61,912	7,21,893	26,83,805	
Balance—Expenditure in India				.....	18,74,815	12,81,190	31,56,005	

MHOW,
The 19th Aug. 1876. }

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,
Examr. of Accts., H. & N. State Railways.

CHAPTER VIII.

POST OFFICES.

One mail robbery was reported close to Goona on the Agra and Bombay road in Sindia's territory. The mail runner was struck down with a sword cut, the bags opened, and Rupees 72 in cash plundered therefrom.

2. Seven attempts to rob the mails are reported by the Inspecting Postmaster, Sehore Division. Two of these were on the Gwalior and Indore line; four on Indore and Bhilsa line; and one on Beora and Sehore line. The runners were not, however, injured in any instance, nor were the mails plundered.

3. There has been no change in the Indore Division since last report.

4. The Political Agent at Gwalior reports that the Durbar has sanctioned the establishment of a Post Office at Pichore on condition that all State correspondence is to be carried free of charge.

5. The total cash receipts reported from the Post Offices in the Central India Agency amount to Rupees 85,746-7-6, and disbursements to Rupees 97,392-8-6.

6. The average rate of conveyance of the mails was by mail cart (between Indore and Choral, 22 miles) eight miles an hour, and by runners four miles, five furlongs, and 27 poles. The average rate for runners furnished to the Political Agent, Western Malwa, by the Postal Department was five miles an hour. The accuracy of this is questioned by Colonel Watson.

7. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of staging bungalows under the Central India Agency :—

Staging bungalow receipts and expenditure during 1875-76 in Central India.

	Receipts.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.			Total.
			Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Under Public Works Department ...	3,664	...	3,456	157	591	4,204
Under the Political Agencies	56	3,620	192	18	...	210
TOTAL ...	3,620	3,620	3,648	175	591	4,414

CHAPTER IX.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

The following statement gives the statistics of the Government Telegraphs in Central India :—

LENGTH OF LINE.		MILES OF		Number of Offices.	COLLECTIONS.	
From	To	Line.	Wire.		Offices.	Amount.
		Miles.	Miles.			Rs. a. p.
Indore	Necmuh	159 93	159 93	5	Indore ... Rutlam ... Jowra ... Mundisore ... Necmuh ...	22,660 14 0 5,064 8 0 1,435 0 0 3,661 12 0 3,367 2 0
Ditto	Khundwa	87 50	347 00	1	Mhow ...	5,039 0 0
Ditto (Dewas)	Oojein	23 00	23 00	1	Oojein ...	3,667 12 0
Ditto	Agra	396 13	397 36	6	Shajapoor ... Beora ... Goona ... Gwalior ... Morar ... Dholepoor ...	1,114 12 0 493 0 0 636 0 0 4,148 0 0 2,815 4 0 819 0 0
Total		656 56	917 29	13	Total	55,037 0 0

2. The recently constructed Railway line from Indore to Rutlam was brought into circuit on 1st April 1876.

The new line to Rutlam includes a branch line from Fatehabad to Oojein, a distance of 12 miles, when this is placed in communication with Indore the branch to Oojein *via* Dewas will be dismantled.

3. The Office at Oojein was raised in August last from 3rd to 2nd Class, in consequence of the increase in traffic.

4. Indore has during the year been connected by wire with the Railway Office at Choral.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY.

The strength and distribution of the troops serving within the limits of the Central India Agency is shown in the following table :—

	CAVALRY.			ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENT.		
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>		<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Strength.
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>								
Mhow Division	1	443	1	354	3	369	1	1,087
... { Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpoor, Indore, Augor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior District	...	...	1	443	4	426	1	1,035
... Morar, Gwalior Fort, Seepree	...	...	1	392	1	167	Det.	124
Saugor District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Nowgong, Nagode ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	443	3	1,189	8	962	2 & Det.	2,246
<i>Local Corps under Central India Agency.</i>								
Two Regiments Central India Horse	...	...	2	980	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Bheel Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Augor and Goona...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sehore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sirdarpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	2	980	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1	443	5	2,169	8	962	2 & Det.	2,246
							8 & Dets.	6,470

The total strength of the force is—

1 Regiment, European Cavalry	...	...	443
5 Regiments, Native Cavalry	...	...	2,169
8 Batteries Artillery	...	...	962
2 Regiments and detachments, European Infantry	...	...	2,246
8 Regiments and detachments, Native Infantry	...	...	6,470
Total			12,290

2. *The Central India Horse*.—Colonel Watson, C.B., V.C., returned from furlough and resumed command in November last. The 1st Regiment under Captain Buller formed part of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade at the Camp of Exercise, Delhi, and the head-quarters of the 2nd Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Hall marched into Indore early in March to form part of the escort for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

3. The Government has sanctioned the equipment of a certain number of the men with breech-loading carbines.

4. Both regiments have been inspected as usual by the General Officers Commanding at Mhow and Morar, and maintain their marked efficiency.

5. *Bhopal Battalion*.—The average strength of the regiment has been 934. The average at head-quarters has been 719, of this number 102 have been on duty daily. Fourteen detachments numbering in the aggregate 587 men proceeded on command and escort duty.

6. The health of the battalion at head-quarters has been good. In October three companies marched to Indore to be present during the Viceroy's visit. Two days after reaching Indore cholera broke out in the detachment, and in three days five deaths occurred.

7. The battalion is still armed with the smooth-bore musket.

8. The conduct of the men has been satisfactory. Two summary trials were held during the year.

The regiment was inspected by the Major-General Commanding Mhow Division on the occasion of its presence at Indore to take part in the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

9. *Malwa Bheel Corps*.—The total strength of the corps was 579. Five permanent detachments aggregating 109 men of all ranks are furnished.

10. The Government of India has appointed a 2nd in Command to be present with the corps. The regiment was inspected in November last by the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division, and favorably reported on. The health of the men has been good.

11. The corps marched to Indore to take part in the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in March last.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—*Boundary Disputes.*

The Political Agent for Western Malwa reports that Lieutenant Hope, 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, has been employed on Boundary Settlement duty when his services could be spared from headquarters, but this has not been for any lengthened period. Nevertheless eleven disputes have been settled, of which three have been appealed.

The Boundary Officer for Bhopal, Captain Dalrymple, was deputed to Neemuch as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate in October, and was absent on that duty until the middle of February. He settled 93 cases during the year, representing 80 miles of frontiers defined. The Political Agent reports that he considers Captain Dalrymple deserves credit for the amount of work done.

The Political Agent, Bhopawur, reports that three disputes have been settled in his Agency.

Political Assistant, Maunpoor, reports that one dispute was settled by Lieutenant Hope, 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General.

The Political Agent in Bundelcund reports that eleven cases were settled in the Agency during the official year, and seven in the Boundary Office.

Captain Blowers, the Boundary Officer, died of heat apoplexy on 31st May last.

SECTION II.—*Studs.*

2. The Political Agent for Western Malwa reports that one TBE stallion "Bugler" and six stud bred mares have been received from the Government Stud Establishment for breeding purposes. That a few promising colts and fillies, the produce of the stallions at Augur, have been shown, but as a rule they are sold into harness too young by the breeders to permit of their growing into useful horses.

At Goona 72 mares were served, 36 are found to be in foal. Three half-bred mares have been received from Government for brood purposes.

Indore Charitable Hospital.—The returns of this institution show, as they have done for years past, a considerable increase in the number of patients. The total number of patients treated was 11,886 or 1,450 more than the previous year. Thirty-seven per cent. of the cases were women and children, the attendance of which has much increased since a separate waiting room was provided for them.

The total number of major operations was very nearly the same as last year, as will be seen from the detailed list of operations; they were all successful except five of the 30 amputations, and those were cases in which the operation was undertaken, not from choice, but as the only chance of life the patients had. Two were cases of compound fractures in old people with profuse hæmorrhage. The other three were cases of gangrene.

Cataract operations continue to increase. I did 63 at this hospital, as well as 16 at Dhar and Rutlam.

There were 10 lithotomy operations in the year, all successful.

A new feature in the return is three obstetric operations. It is only now that natives here have begun to apply for assistance in cases of difficult labours. One of the women was brought to the hospital in a moribund state, the other two made good recoveries.

Fever cases are still treated by the subcutaneous injection of the neutral sulphate of quinine, and with such success that they come from very long distance, swelling the proportion of fever cases from 15·8 per cent. in 1868 before the injections were commenced to 25·18 per cent. in last year, this too while the percentage of fever remains unaltered in the other dispensaries.

Lepers' Hospital.—During the year 22 cases of leprosy were treated in the Leper Hospital; of these six cases were admitted in an exhausted condition suffering from chronic diarrhœa, and all died within a few weeks.

Five patients left the hospital after staying a month or so; they were wanderers who come to get rested and refreshed, and as soon as they felt fit for the road again went off; some of them without asking leave, and taking a hospital blanket as a souvenir. The remaining eleven patients were under treatment for an average period of nine months, and on them was tried the gurjun oil treatment exactly according to Dr. Dougall's method.

The varieties of the disease in these eleven cases were five of anasthetic, three of mixed, and three of tubercular leprosy. On admission all the patients were carefully examined by me and their state noted. They were examined frequently while under treatment, and the condition of all those leaving before and those remaining under treatment on the 31st March 1876 carefully enquired into and written down. The cases were brought down to the latter date for sake of a more extended experience of this particular treatment. I had made out summaries to attach to this report, but they cover a considerable space and are so much alike, especially as to results, as to be uninteresting reading. It will suffice to give the results of the treatment. Under the gurjun oil treatment the patients who were all poor for the first two or three months, when well fed and cared for, improved in

bodily health and condition, their sores healed, and the progress of the symptoms of the disease were probably less active. But as the effects of the change and improved living passed off, the disease progressed just as before. In only one patient was there any improvement, a mild case of simple anasthetic leprosy, which had existed for years without the occurrence of any atrophy or contraction of hands or feet. In this case, the patient got quite stout and fat, and there was considerable restoration of the cutaneous sensibility. Here it may be the cutaneous nerves participated in the improved general condition of the patient. In all the other cases after from eight to ten months' treatment, the progress of the disease was not checked or modified in any way. Indeed in the three tubercular cases the symptoms were on much more active progress at the end than beginning of the treatment. After reading Dr. Dougall's pamphlet on the gurjun oil treatment, I took it up with great hopes of success; but after the experience of the above cases, in which it had a long and careful trial, I am compelled to conclude that gurjun oil is of no value in the treatment of leprosy.

A form of skin disease is not unfrequently met with here which, so far as I know, it has not been described. Natives know it by the name Baywuchee. It consists in the eruption of numbers of small boils, which on opening leave deep pits like ulcers with a sloughy surface. These boils continue to occur at intervals of a few days; they are about the size of a large marrow fat pea, and form, without much pain or heat, deep in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. If left to themselves, they are very slow in opening, and the pus frequently burrows causing the cavities of several to communicate, giving the affected part a peculiar worm-eaten appearance, which is very characteristic. The ulcers show very little disposition to heal. The site of the eruption is almost always on the ankles, in one or two cases I have seen it on the wrists. This disease is not of very frequent occurrence. Cases of it forming only about one per 1,000 of the total treated at the Indore Hospital. It occurs in persons otherwise in perfect health, and prevails equally at all seasons of the year, and, as I have seen it only in persons of out-door occupation, cultivators, coolies, and such like people in whom the site of the disease was constantly exposed to the air, I think it must be owing to the exposure, though I confess I am at a loss to explain how the exposure should cause such deep-seated suppuration, but I have not met a case in a person of in-door occupation, or whose ankles were protected by trousers.

As all the cases which have come under my observation have been in natives of Malwa, or persons long resident in it, the area of the disease may be restricted to the Malwa plateau. If so, this would account for its not having hitherto been described.

Treatment.—This affection has little or no tendency to get well of itself. I have scarcely met with a case in which it had not existed for years, in some as long as seven or eight years. In my first cases I tried ordinary remedies, position, rest, strapping, bandaging, and various local applications, finding none of them of the slightest benefit, I gave arsenic, which acted like a charm. Under liquor arsenicalis, minimis X, three times a day, in three or four weeks there is a marked change, new abscesses cease to form, the sloughing surface of the ulcers becomes clean, healthy granulations fill up the pits, and the patient is cured in six weeks or two months as a rule.

Guinea worm is pretty prevalent here, especially among the agricultural class, and is of very rare occurrence in persons of strictly in-door occupation. I don't think it has been observed that the appearance of the worm is almost always heralded by a severe attack of witicaria, which subsides (not to recur) in about twelve or fifteen hours, when it will be found the vesicle has formed over the head of the worm.

I may add that I have found in Japanese vegetable wax a cheap excellent substitute for bees' wax in making ointments. Bees' wax in the local markets is very dear (Rupee 1 per pound), dirty, and adulterated with animal fat.

I sent to London for a sample of the Japanese wax, which I learnt was largely used for manufacture of wax candles, and I found it, except the absence of the peculiar aromatic odour, exactly like the best white bees' wax. I then, knowing it would be cheaper to get it direct, ordered three piculs, about five cwt., from Japan, which arrived at Indore costing $4\frac{3}{4}$ annas per pound.

One pound of the vegetable wax melted with two pounds of sesamum oil makes a clean sweet ointment, which keeps without becoming rancid any reasonable length of time.

Indore City Dispensary.—Here the work has been carried on very fairly during the year. The number treated was 11,373, a very respectable increase on last year when the number treated was 10,078.

The site for the new building for the dispensary has been fixed on at last, on the east side of the city across the river, opposite the Mudrasâ. Private interests, more powerful than considerations for the public good, prevented a more central site being given for the building. Although the new building will be much more commodious, yet, as the patients will have to go a little further and cross a bridge crowded with traffic, it is very doubtful if it will be more resorted to than the old one.

The sanitation of the city continues to be improved, the streets are kept clean and in good repair, and the drainage is being extended, but some large underground drains are absolutely necessary to receive and carry off inoffensively the sewage from the surface drains.

The supply of pipe-water for the city, though invaluable in the absence of a better, is not nearly sufficient for the wants of the people, and the quality of the water is bad, nor can it be so conserved as to fit it for human consumption. The water of the reservoir is received from a small nullah which meanders either close past or through four dirty villages, receiving from them all imaginable impurities. The nullah itself is the common latrine of the villagers, so much resorted to that a near approach to it is anything but pleasant; as it is not possible either to reform the habits of the villagers, nor to deny them and their cattle access to the only available water supply, a purer and much larger source of supply must be sought for, and a suitable site for the construction of a large reservoir will likely be found in the hills about six miles south-east of Indore whence clean water could be brought in an iron main to the city. This might cost five or six lakhs of rupees, and could the Maharaja be inclined to open his purse strings so far, he would be entitled to the gratitude of the people of Indore for all time to come.

Indore State Jails.—As the new Central Jail is not yet completed, the prisoners continue to occupy the old building described in last year's

report. Its sanitary condition is not bad, and as the prisoners are well fed and not over-worked, their health has been quite up to the average of British jails. The average strength of prisoners during the year was 411; average daily sick per cent. 2·27; deaths per cent. 5·84.

Vaccination.—The Maharaja's vaccination establishments of nine vaccinators and an Inspector during the year vaccinated 1,932 children, which is very well, considering that they have been at work in places where vaccination had not been heard of before and among people extremely prejudiced against anything of the sort, unaided too by that moral support and judicious pressure from enlightened Tehseeldars and other officials which is so useful in swelling the vaccination returns in British districts.

Rutlam Dispensary.—Here there has been a large increase in the work done, 9,962 patients were treated, fifteen major operations successfully performed by the Native Doctor, and seven cataracts extracted by me while visiting the dispensary. Thakoordeen, the Native Doctor, is hard working, and deservedly popular with all classes.

Dhar Dispensary.—Here the new Native Doctor, Vishnoopunt, has worked very well, and the attendance at the dispensary is increasing. Dhar is a centre for cataract operations, during my two visits I extracted nine.

Vaccination is very difficult here, in spite too of the assistance given by the Raja, who is fully alive to its benefits, but the people are excessively obstinate in their prejudice against it.

Augor Dispensary.—Here there was good work done by Dr. Caldecott of the Central India Horse, who visits the dispensary daily, and during the year performed nineteen important operations.

Accommodation is provided for in-patients, of whom there was a daily average of 6·33. Of out-patients 3,213 were treated, which, although not a large number, is probably nearly as many as can be expected, as the town of Augor is small and the district thinly inhabited.

Oojein Dispensary.—Here the Native Doctor has been attentive to his duties, and the attendance good. The city of Oojein was cleaned up in expectation of a visit from the Viceroy in November, and has not yet relapsed into its former extremely unsanitary condition.

Dewas Dispensary.—Here the work has been carried on in a fair ordinary sort of way. The Native Doctor is one of the old school. The sanitary condition of the town is much improved, streets cleaned, and the drainage attended to. New managers having during the year been appointed for both the Rajas, there is a little emulation between them, which promises to result in an improved sanitary condition of the town.

(Sd.) T. BEAUMONT, M.D., F.R.C.S.,

Residency Surgeon and Supdt.,

Malwa Dispensaries.

APPENDIX A.

Dated Gwalior Residency, 15th May 1876.

From—COLONEL A. R. E. HUTCHINSON, Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent at Gwalior,

To—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1875-76.

2. *Weather and Crops.*—The heat last year was severe, the rains late, and the fall scanty, the registered amount being 19·6 inches; the outturn, however, of the autumn and spring harvests was abundant, and grain of all kinds is now plentiful and cheap,

Jowar and bajra selling at 32 seers per rupee.

Wheat	„	25	„	„	„
Gram	„	34	„	„	„
Barley	„	33	„	„	„

3. *Public Health.*—The capital suffered from a visitation of cholera in August and September; 197 seizures were reported with 132 deaths.

The disease was prevalent in the districts in May and June, when 117 cases were reported with 90 deaths.

4. The British troops in the Fortress and Cantonment of Morar also suffered; the first case occurred in the Fortress on the 10th August, in Morar on the 20th idem; the last case in the Fortress on 3rd September, and in Morar on the 21st October.

5. I am indebted to General Rothney for the following statistics regarding the epidemic:—

			MORAR.		FORTRESS.		Total.
			Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	
August	{	Recovered	.....	2	2	.....	4
		Died	11	3	4	.....	18
	Total		11	5	6	.....	22
September	{	Recovered	2	10	.....	1	13
		Died	12	21	1	.....	34
	Total		14	31	1	1	47
October	{	Recovered	1	.....	.....	.....	1
		Died	4	.....	.....	.....	4
	Total		5	.....	.....	.....	5
Total	{	Recovered	3	12	2	1	18
		Died	27	24	5	.....	56
	Total		30	36	7	1	74

Quarantine was established between the Fortress and the cities of Gwalior and Lushkur, and also between Morar and those cities; but it could only be very imperfectly maintained.

The disease was not confined to any one locality, though the left half Battalion, 54th Regiment, in barracks east and north-east of the Church, suffered more than the other troops. The 9th Native Infantry in the Right Native Infantry Lines was the only part of the Station that entirely escaped.

6. In the Morar Sudder Bazaar there were one recovery, eight deaths.

7. *Maharaja Sindia*.—The Maharaja Sindia visited the shrine of Pokhur near Ajmere in July, and was entertained by the Maharaja of Jeypoor.

Visit to Calcutta.—The landing in Bombay of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was celebrated by a Royal Salute being fired from Sindia's Artillery; and early in December His Highness left his capital to assist at the reception in Calcutta of His Royal Highness.

8. The Maharaja was lodged in a palatial residence provided by the Government of India; during the stay in Calcutta His Highness enjoyed good health and was in high spirits, entering with enthusiasm into all the ceremonials and arrangements in honor of His Royal Highness. At the State reception on the 23rd December, Sindia was conspicuous; waiving the strict formality and ceremony observed by Chiefs in their intercourse with each other His Highness moved about talking to those Chiefs with whom he was acquainted, introducing himself to those he had not before met, and even introducing Chiefs to each other.

The Maharaja was greatly impressed by the kingly bearing of His Royal Highness; and the kindly greeting of the Prince on the occasion of the introduction by the Viceroy was commented on with delight.

9. On the 24th December Sindia was received at Government House by His Royal Highness; the Maharaja and his Sirdars looked eagerly for another opportunity of seeing the Prince, and on this occasion were struck with the pomp of the ceremonial, and greatly pleased. His Royal Highness presented the Maharaja with a gold medal.

10. On the 29th December His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned the Maharaja's visit, and was received with every mark of respect and in strict accordance with the programme of the Foreign Department dated 27th December 1875.

11. His Highness attended most of the public entertainments held in honor of His Royal Highness, subscribed a purse of 1,000 Rupees to the Calcutta Races, and after taking a part in the great investiture of the Order of the Star of India held on the 1st January 1876, at which ceremony the Minister of the Gwalior State, Gunput Rao Khurkay, was invested with the Order of Knight Commander of the Star of India, His Highness, having obtained permission from the Viceroy, left Calcutta by special train for Delhi at the invitation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to witness the manœuvres at the Camp of Exercise.

Major Bannerman of the Central India Horse was appointed to attend on the Maharaja during His Highness' stay at Delhi.

12. *Prince of Wales' visit to Gwalior.*—The Maharaja returned to his capital on the 19th January to prepare for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

13. The new Phool Bagh Palace was assigned for the accommodation of His Royal Highness; and the Maharaja gave orders that no expense was to be spared in decorating and furnishing the palace in a style worthy of the occasion.

14. This palace stands on the site of the building which was erected in 1832 for the reception and entertainment of Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India; and is situated in an extensive pleasure ground almost under the south-east bastion of the Fortress of Gwalior. It is a handsome double-storied structure of the Italian style of architecture, and built of stone on massive arches and buttresses enclosing a quadrangle 107 yards square, prettily laid out as an English flower garden, with handsome fountains, statues, and English annuals in full bloom.

15. Sixteen lakhs of rupees, £160,000, have already been spent on this palace and its costly decorations and furniture; and now extensive works are in course of construction for the formation of reservoirs with masonry bunds to keep up the supply of water in the lakes and canals of the park.

16. When the Maharaja decided on placing this palace at the disposal of His Royal Highness, the building was in the hands of the workmen; it was covered with scaffolding, and the grounds strewn with building material. At one time I feared that it would be impossible to have the place ready in time; but the patient energy of the architect, Major Michael Filose, and the unremitting labor of 7,000 workmen, triumphed, and the palace and its grounds were available on the date fixed.

17. The 31st January 1876 was a gala day for the Lushkur and its inhabitants, the public offices were closed, and a holiday for three days proclaimed; the picturesque city wore a festive appearance, houses were decorated with banners, garlands of flowers, pieces of brocade and other fabrics. At an early hour the Maharaja himself was out directing the movements of the troops detailed for the reception of the Royal visitor. The road was watered the entire distance, some 36 miles: a Guard of Honor, consisting of

One Troop Horse Artillery,
 „ Squadron 1st Regiment Cavalry,
 „ Company 1st Battalion Infantry,
 „ „ 2nd „ „

was drawn up at the old Residency, where His Highness, attended by the Prime Minister, Sir Gunput Rao Khurkay, the Resident, General Rothney, Commanding the Gwalior District, and Staff awaited the approach of His Royal Highness. At half past four the guns of the escort fired a Royal Salute and the *cortége* of the Prince drove up with the Agent, Governor-General, for Central India. Sindia met His Royal Highness, bade him welcome, and took his seat in the Prince's carriage,

thence the route lay between lines of the troops composing the Regular Army of Gwalior and the Mahratta Horse to the ancestral palace of the Sindias, where an elephant procession was formed; His Royal Highness and the Maharaja seated on a fine elephant, General Daly as interpreter led the way, the suite and the Sirdars following in double lines. The city was filled with sight-seers, the streets were densely thronged with a delighted population, and the tops of the houses were packed with well-dressed women who manifested great curiosity to see the Prince.

18. It was dusk when the procession reached the palace, the Maharaja alighting conducted His Royal Highness to the State Saloon. The distinguished visitors, composing His Royal Highness' suite, were introduced to the Maharaja, who in turn presented his nobles and great officers, utter and pân were handed round, and after conducting the Prince to his apartments Sindia took his departure, pleased and gratified.

19. Next morning there was a grand review of the Gwalior Army; the Maharaja commanding led his troops and saluted His Royal Highness.

There were on the field—

- 4 Batteries of Artillery.
- 3 Regiments and 1 Squadron of Cavalry.
- 5 Regiments of Infantry.

The whole, officers and men, were dressed in new uniforms made up for the occasion.

20. The Prince of Wales expressed his satisfaction at the movements; and this was published to the army in the following General Order:—

“The march past and the movements on the 1st instant were approved of by Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who highly commended the Commanding Officers.

“His Highness the Maharaja has much pleasure in intimating this to Commanding Officers in view to their keeping it in joyful recollection and to continue to discharge their respective duties in an efficient manner in order that the same may redound both to their own and to the credit of the force.”

21. In the afternoon a deputation consisting of—

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Bulwunt Rao Sindia | } | Nobles of the State, |
| Appa Sahab Angrey | | |
| Patunkur. | | |
| Goreparrey, and | | |
| Suntajee Rao Temuk, | | Naib Sur Soobah of Malwa, |

proceeded to the Phool Bagh to escort His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who drove from the new palace in state to pay a visit to Sindia. The Durbar was held in a handsome tent which had been pitched in a quadrangle in the ancestral palace. His Royal Highness was met by the Maharaja at the carriage door, conducted to a dais on which the Prince was seated on His Highness' right; the Sirdars and officers of State were then presented to the Prince. Sindia then addressed His Royal Highness as follows:—

“Your coming to India has afforded me the greatest pleasure; and now that you have graced Gwalior with your presence, I feel very much

exalted. For three generations no such thing ever came to pass. Please offer my most respectful homage to the Mighty Queen. I have been unable to show hospitality befitting your exalted rank, but hope you will forgive all shortcomings. You were inconvenienced by the heat of the sun when reviewing the army to-day. The review was nothing extraordinary; but I, unacquainted with English, have labored to bring the army to the state you have witnessed, and I am repaid for the trouble.

"Now I have one request to make, and that is, that you will keep me in remembrance when you come to the Throne, and consider that this State is yours, and entitled to your cherishing care."

As he spoke these words the Maharaja descended from the dais and stood in an attitude of reverence.

22. The Prince in graceful terms thanked the Maharaja for his friendly words; and after an interval His Royal Highness presented Sir Gunput Rao Khurkay with a sword; the usual ceremonies connected with the distribution of pân and uttur and handsome brocaded wreaths having been completed, Sindia led His Royal Highness to a tent where the presents were exhibited, and the Durbar broke up, the Maharaja leading the Prince to his carriage.

23. In the evening the city was illuminated, and there was a banquet at the palace. At dessert Sindia entered with a suite consisting of ten nobles and great officers and sat beside the Prince. He proposed the health of the Queen, and subsequently that of the Prince, which were drunk in champagne.

His Royal Highness returned thanks and gave the health of the Maharaja, whom he should ever remember as a friend. The toast was drunk, at the Prince's request, with English honors amid loud cheers. The Maharaja then retired, and was conducted to his carriage with due ceremony.

24. Next morning the Maharaja came early to await the departure of His Royal Highness; and on taking leave Sindia took the Prince's hand, saying—

"It has been much to see your face. I cannot hope to see you again, but sometimes turn a kind thought on me, for all I have is yours."

His Royal Highness graciously replied that he would never forget Gwalior and his friend.

25. A guard of honor consisting of—

One Troop Horse Artillery,
One Squadron Cavalry,
One Company Infantry,

under the command of Major Man Sing Rao Sindia, had been told off to escort the Royal *cortège* through the outskirts of the city; and midst the booming of salutes from British and Sindia's Artillery, His Royal Highness left Gwalior with Sir Henry Daly.

26. The Maharaja then, at the Prince's request, gave a sitting to Mr. Hall, who most kindly undertook what proved to be a difficult task; for His Highness sat at ease and transacted business, dictating orders and letters to clerks who sat at his feet during the whole sitting.

27. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presented the carriage and harness in which he drove with the Maharaja into Gwalior to His Highness in recollection of his visit to Sindia's capital; and His Highness, in acknowledging the gift, requested me to convey to His Royal Highness an expression of his gratification and appreciation of this mark of regard, and his thanks for the gifts, which would be treasured as souvenirs of the Royal favor.

28. The detachment of the 10th Royal Hussars, ordered to Gwalior for duty as body-guard for His Royal Highness, were treated as guests during the whole of their stay in Gwalior territory. His Highness also entertained the guard of honor of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment and a detail of Native Infantry on duty at the Phool Bagh during the Prince's visit.

29. The Maharaja held a Durbar on the 11th February for the distribution of rewards and honors to some of the high officers in acknowledgment of their services.

Major General Bappoo Awaar received a jewelled turban ornament and a khillut of five pieces. To Colonel Filose, Major Florence Filose, and Major Michael Filose dresses of honor; and on Major Michael Filose the Maharaja conferred a present of one lakh of rupees (£10,000), addressing him as follows:—

"You went to England and qualified yourself as a Civil Engineer. The charge of building the Phool Bagh Palace was entrusted to you, and you have performed the work in a manner that reflects the highest credit on your zeal and honesty. The Phool Bagh Palace is unequalled throughout India. In consideration of your admirable management I give you one lakh of rupees."

30. *Camp of Exercise.*—The Maharaja held a camp of exercise on the plain of Soosera, which lasted a week; after which His Highness made a tour of inspection through the Nurwar, Antre, and Goid Gwalior Districts for the purpose of personally examining certain villages reported to be over-assessed; on the 4th April the Maharaja left his capital on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Badrinath in the British province of Gurhwal.

31. *Revenue settlement.*—A settlement of the Jhansi districts has been effected by the Dewan, it is for a term of twenty years; by this settlement the Durbar gain a considerable increase of revenue with apparently the concurrences and satisfaction of the leaseholders, who have been allowed to retain garden lands and lands recently brought under cultivation free of charge.

32. The Durbar have been compelled to adopt severe measures towards the Zemindars of Rohur Burwai, who have long enjoyed the reputation of professional thieves and robbers, without being brought to account; recently however they defied the authority of the Durbar so audaciously that troops were sent out and the refractory villages levelled.

33. The Khasdolee Goojurs—Sorat Ram, Murlahut, Ghunsurda, and Apurbal—have been outlawed; in a family feud they murdered their own brother Seetaram and fled into Dholepoor territory. Their village has also been levelled "as a warning to other evil-minded persons who

may be inclined to follow their example." There have also been disturbances in the Blind District connected, as reported by the Durbar, with a family feud between the Thakoors of Bhaoolee and Noneeta, which however led to a defiance of Durbar authority, and troops were sent to the spot. The Thakoors are reported to have made their appearance at the Durbar, humbled and dispirited, suing for terms which have been conceded.

34. *Ministry*.—Colonel Sir Gunput Rao continues to fill the responsible post of Prime Minister; he enjoys the confidence of the Maharaja, who in September last raised him to the rank of a Sirdar of the State, with the title Rao Raja Shumshere Jung Bahadoor. He is assisted by five Naib Dewans—

Revenue	...	Wamun Rao Unna.
Civil	...	Wiswonath.
Criminal	...	Major Michael Filose.
Appeal	...	Jan Ali Khan.
Public Works	...	Ramchunder Bajee Rao.

35. The Durbar have submitted a statement of dacoity cases in Durbar territory for the year ending 31st December 1875, from which it would appear that fourteen cases occurred, in which property to the value of Rupees 7,885 was carried off, and in four cases only have dacoits to the number of sixteen been traced and captured, of which four were killed whilst resisting the police.

36. The Durbar returns of thuggee and poisoning cases are blank.

37. *Extradition*.—The Extradition Act has not worked satisfactorily; and there has been obstruction on part of the local officers, and very great delay in the surrender of criminals. This is caused by the system of centralization, which compels Subahs and district officers to refer to the Durbar for orders on all cases: this means delay, for the work of Government is far beyond the powers of a single individual. Cases are brought up in their turn, and sometimes a very considerable delay takes place before even the file is brought before the Dewan for orders.

Again there is a want of uniformity in the action of British Courts: some correspond direct with Sindia's local officers, others through the Political Agent.

I would suggest that in all criminal cases British district officers refer direct to the Subah, and the Subah be empowered to address the district officers: this would at once raise the character of the Durbar Courts, and be the means of establishing friendly relations that would greatly tend to promote the object in view.

These remarks, however, refer only to British district officials; and I would make no relaxation in the rule that all demands on Native States for surrender of criminals must go through the Political Agent.

38. The Office records show that in 1875-76 warrants in twenty cases were received from British Courts, fourteen of which were properly executed, in three cases, criminals, British subjects, were surrendered by the Durbar without any requisition from the local British authorities.

There were nine requisitions from the Durbar, five of which were met, evidence called for in one case, one refused, and two not traced.

39. In twelve cases connected with Native States, one was surrendered to the Durbar, four not traced, two declined for want of proof, further evidence asked for in three, one declined, and one unanswered.

40. There were nine demands on the Durbar, four of which were met, proof called for in two, one declined, one not traced, and one unanswered.

41. During the year thirteen cases of robbery were reported to this Office involving property to the value of Rupees 12,501; but in no case has the Durbar compensated the sufferers.

42. *Gwalior Jail.*—The Gwalior Jail remains in the state reported by my predecessors. During the recent visit to Gwalior of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the jail was visited by the Duke of Sutherland.

43. *Education.*—The educational returns exhibit an increase in the attendance, there are 92 schools at which 3,206 pupils are taught the rudiments of the language. The attendance at the Lushkur College has fallen from 576 in 1874-75 to 548.

44. *State Railways, Sindia.*—The proposed course of the line of the Sindia State Railway has been fixed; a tracing showing the portion from the crossing of the Chumbal river (Gwalior frontier) to the proposed terminus near the Lushkur, the position of intermediate Stations and level crossings for the accommodation of local traffic across the line has been received and forwarded to the Durbar, in view to orders being issued regarding the making over to the Railway authorities of the strip of land required for the line. The reasons for constructing the portion of the line north of the Chumbal river first have also been carefully explained to the Durbar, who have issued orders to their local officers to make over the land required, to take the necessary steps to prevent the land in question being ploughed and cultivated, and further to afford the Railway Engineers all aid.

45. The first instalment of Rupees 25,00,000 on account of the Maharaja's loan for the construction of the Railway has been paid into the Residency Treasury; and also thirteen lakhs of the second instalment.

46. Of the progress of the works of the Neemuch State Railway there is no information in this Office; but during the year Rupees 3,39,018-4-9 have been paid to the Durbar, interest on the loan of 75 lakhs on account of this line.

47. *Cantonment Morar.*—The relations of the Durbar authorities with the military Station of Morar have been satisfactory; a requisition has recently been made to the Durbar for an exchange of the Paharee grass preserve for one nearer cantonments, but it has not been favorably met by the Maharaja, who observed that the Paharee grass preserve was made over in 1859 when there were 1,100 horses in the mounted branches located in Morar, on the understanding that no further calls were to be made on the Durbar for grass lands, and that the Paharee preserve was to revert to the Durbar when no longer required.

The great want of this cantonment is a tract of pasture land for the grazing of Commissariat cattle within an easy distance from the

Station : Paharee has all the requirements, very well supplied with water and grass, but the distance, fourteen miles, prevents it from being fully utilized.

48. The conduct of the troops composing the garrisons of the fortress and Morar has been excellent—no complaints of any kind having been received from the surrounding districts; references have been made to the Durbar regarding liquor shops within a radius of three miles from cantonments; and also for the removal of brothels in the surrounding villages, which has been done, but the evil has not been remedied, for the military authorities now complain of the appearance of encampments of unfortunate women in lone places near cantonment bounds.

49. The cantonment police have been vigilant, and there is a marked decrease in the number of robberies, whilst the Durbar authorities are reported to have given great assistance in tracing out several cases of theft.

50. Captain Roberts, the Cantonment Magistrate and Civil Judge, left Morar on privilege leave in September last, and is now absent on furlough, and the duties are performed by the Assistant Magistrate, Major Burlton.

51. During my deputation* with Sindia to Calcutta, and Major Bulton's visit † to Seepree, Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw acted as Treasury Officer and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

52. The statements annexed show that in the Civil Courts 465 cases were decided, there was one appeal in which the Judge's decision was confirmed. In the Criminal Court the number of cases was 136; there were four appeals, of which three were dismissed, and the sentence in one case reversed.

Average duration of each criminal case has been 2.69 days, and of each civil—

Small Cause Court	...	...	...	1.20 days.
Civil Judge's Court	...	...	...	1.62 „

53. *Treasury*.—The Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Major Burlton, has charge of the Treasury in addition to the numerous duties of his Office; the work in this department is very heavy and requires an Assistant for its efficient discharge.

54. The Treasury transactions have been as follows :—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
In hand on 31st March 1875	...	...	2,56,712	11	2
Receipts during the year ...	...	...	55,28,484	5	2
			57,85,197	0	4
Disbursements	...	...	49,29,070	13	5
Balance on 31st March 1876	...	...	8,56,126	2	11

55. Inland money orders to the number of 2,039 valuing Rupees 58,439-12 have been issued, and 576, amounting to Rupees 20,721-15, have been cashed.

The number of overland money orders issued has been 85 for Rupees 5,307-14-9, and four for Rupees 185-14-8 have been cashed.

56. The value of law stamps sold during the year amounts to
 * Ordinary ... Rs. 11,142-9-6 Rupees 5,168-8-0. Telegraph stamps,
 Service ... „ 4,514-15-0 Rupees 8,362-10-0. Postage * labels,
 Rupees 15,657-8-6.

57. The transactions in currency notes during the year amount to Rupees 3,25,550.

58. These figures show how responsible and heavy are the duties of this Treasury, the executive details of which rest with the Treasury Officer, Major Burlton, and the Head Accountant, Moonshee Fakhrooddeen, who have performed their duties satisfactorily.

The Government has a valuable servant in Moonshee Fakhrooddeen, whose ability and industry have been noticed by my predecessors.

59. In October last the expense Treasury chest was broken into during the Dussera vacation by some of the sepoys of the Native infantry guard, and some Rupees 1,100 abstracted.

The Treasurer has had to make good the loss as he neglected to obey the orders of the Treasury Officer to lock up everything in the main Treasury.

60. *Dispensaries.*—The Gwalior Charitable Dispensary has been moved from the Phool Bagh to a building at an inconvenient distance both from the capital and the cantonment of Morar; and consequently its supervision by the Residency Surgeon is nominal: there is no allowance for the charge of the institution, and constant and regular supervision cannot be expected. However, under charge of Sheikh Kassim Khan I am in hopes that the usefulness of the institution may be felt. At present, however, Sheikh Kassim Khan is in attendance on His Highness the Maharaja, and the dispensary is left very much to itself.

The Durbar propose utilizing the buildings of the Gwalior Post Office and locating the Charitable Dispensary there.

61. The returns received from the various dispensaries show the following results:—

			Admissions.	Vaccinations.	Cost.		
					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Lushkur	...	...	5,486	39	2,907	9	1
Seepree	...	...	918	0	617	11	5
Bhilsa	...	...	982	0	682	11	8
Jawad	...	...	4,947	21	2,149	2	8
Goona	...	...	1,273	1,121	1,748	9	6

62. The Maharaja Sindia contributed Rupees 500 towards the repairs of the Augur Dispensary, and sanctioned a grant of Rupees 900 per annum for the support of a dispensary at Amjherra.

63. *Civil Jail.*—The total number of prisoners admitted during the year has been 149, of these 35 were transferred to the Agra Central Jail.

The annual average cost of each prisoner has been	Rs.	142	13	7
Ditto	ditto	of clothing	„	2 0 0

The jail is under the charge of the Residency Surgeon, who as Superintendent has magisterial powers within its walls.

64. *Post Offices*.—A new Post Office is in course of erection within Residency limits; the Durbar have also sanctioned the establishment of a Post Office at Pichore, on condition that all State correspondence is to be carried free of charge.

65. The Bombay mail was plundered on the 11th August last near Goona, and the runner wounded. The mail bags were recovered, but three banghy parcels were carried off. The Durbar have reported the arrest of several parties concerned in this robbery, and also remitted Rupees 71-2 as compensation for the plundered parcels.

66. On the 19th October the bullock train running between Gwalior and Jhansie was attacked by mounted dacoits, who had previously disarmed the Durbar police at the Soomurrea Station, four travellers were plundered on this occasion of personal property to the value of Rupees 350, which has been recovered, and Rupees 59-12 remitted through this Office to one of the applicants.

67. *Telegraph*.—The Telegraph Offices in the fortress and cantonment of Morar have worked satisfactorily; one complaint regarding the department has been made to this Office, and that was connected with a message.

Messages received during the year at the			
Morar Office	...	1,198	
Messages despatched during the year at			
the Morar Office	...	1,296	
Receipts	...	...	Rs. a. p.
Disbursements	...	...	2,923 4 0
	...	...	608 7 8
Gwalior Fortress messages received		2,937	
" " despatched		2,164	
Receipts	...	...	3,984 2 0
Disbursements	...	...	2,664 15 4

68. *Roads*.—The Gwalior State contributes annually Rupees 75,000 for these public works, which sum has been paid into the Treasury for the year under report.

69. *Agra and Bombay*.—Mr. McRae, the Executive Engineer in charge, reports that the portion north of Gwalior has been maintained in good order as a first class road. Under a new and fast rule one-third of the entire portion is renewed every year or about 14 miles. In future about one-fourth renewing will be sufficient to keep it in first class order, the traffic however is very heavy and increasing.

From Gwalior to Budderwas the road has been maintained in fair order.

70. *Branch Roads*.—The Fort Road, Phool Bagh Road, Post Office and Red Roads, Agra and Seepree loop lines, and the approaches to the Residency have been maintained in good order.

71. The new diversion of the Jhansie Road avoiding the new Phool Bagh Palace has been completed and opened to traffic. Metal for a second coating has been collected and will be consolidated during the rains.

72. *Gwalior and Jhansie*.—On the first section of this road for a distance of about 12 miles the traffic of wood, grass, and grain for the

consumption of the capital is very heavy; and as there is a great difficulty in keeping this section in order the Executive Engineer suggests that it should be increased to a 12 feet metalled road-way, as the traffic may then get more distributed over the surface.

The second section from Jowrassee to the Sind river is in fair order.

73. *Seepree and Jhansie*.—This line from Seepree to the Sind river, 18½ miles, has been maintained in good order.

74. *Gwalior and Etawah*.—The second section from Bind to the Chumbal river has almost been completed, and is now opened to heavy traffic passing over it every day.

A rough project and drawing of the first section of this road have been submitted, and work will be commenced on sanction.

75. *Chumbal Bridge of Boats*.—During the year the sum of Rupees 30,000 has been paid to the Durbar on account of their share of the collections at the bridge of boats over the Chumbal river for the year ending July 1874.

76. *Oodey Ferry, River Chumbal*.—The collections at this ferry are also made by the British authorities of Etawah and divided at the end of the official year; the Durbar have received Rupees 875 on this account for the current year.

77. *Guaranteed Chiefs, Parone*.—The long pending claim of the Raja of Parone for certain rights in connection with the customs dues of the Nurwar Pergunnah and the counter claim of the Durbar on account of school and other cesses, including revenues realized during the rebellion of the Raja in 1857-58, amounting to Rupees 3,65,607-11, were settled in November last. The Raja came in person to Gwalior to plead his cause; the Maharaja would not grant the Raja an audience, but frankly cancelled the debt and released the sequestrated customs dues, the Raja on his part paying up the arrears demanded. The matter was verbally reported to me by the Parone Vakeel, and again alluded to by the Raja himself when taking leave.

78. *Dhurrowda*.—The Durbar's claim to nuzzerana on the accession of the present Chief, Nirput Sing, has not yet been settled. In April 1875 a letter was received from the Political Assistant, Goona, to the effect "that the Thakoor is at present in straitened circumstances and unable to pay the nuzzerana, it is therefore hoped that the claim will not be pressed any further." In reply, the Durbar decline entertaining the suggestion, remarking that succession dues from the Kuchie Chiefs alone remained to mark the suzerainty of the Durbar over their feudatories.

79. *Bhadowra*.—This Chief has contributed Rupees 2,000 towards any project calculated to promote public good; and the Durbar have been told that the interest accruing from this grant, Rupees 80 per annum, would be devoted towards the expenses of the Charitable Dispensary at Goona.

80. *Burra*.—The claim of the Durbar for succession nuzzerana from Dhokul Sing of Burra has not been adjusted. The Thakoor declines paying on the ground that there was no precedent for the demand.

81. *Dacoits*.—The attention of the Durbar has been drawn to the growing frequency of robberies in their Sonekutch districts in view to stringent measures being adopted to put down the gangs of freebooters who infest those parts.

82. *Rundhir Sing*.—This dacoit and his gang were destroyed in the Lalatpoor District in July last; the Durbar have paid the amount of reward offered, Rupees 500.

83. *Zahur Sing*.—On the 31st March 1875 the Jaloun Police, in conjunction with a force from Gwalior furnished by the Maharaja, contrived to surprise Zahur Sing; in the affair which ensued six men were captured and six killed, Zahur Sing alone escaping, but he was subsequently captured by Mr. Hennessey, Superintendent of Police, Etawah.

84. The Police authorities of Jhansie complained of the dilatoriness of the Jemadar of Punniaree in the pursuit of one of these bands of dacoits; and the Durbar were addressed on the subject, the charge was enquired into, and in September last the Durbar reported that the Jemadar had been sentenced to dismissal from the service in addition to the imprisonment from date of his arrest.

APPENDIX B.

BHOPAL AGENCY ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I returned from Gwalior and received charge of Bhopal Agency from Mr. H. C. Barstow on the 6th October, consequently for six months of the period under review the Bhopal Agency was under that officer.

The rain was 53·5 inches, and the rain crops in low ground were almost destroyed. The winter crops have been excellent.

There have been no attacks on Her Majesty's mails.

The Free Library established by me in 1866 for the use of Europeans and Natives serving within the limits of this Agency has been removed into a more commodious building. It contains about 1,000 volumes of European and Vernacular literature.

The Printing Press which I established some years ago in the Boys' School is working satisfactorily, many of the lads learning to print and bind.

Justice.—There have been 169 criminal and 388 civil cases disposed of during the year. The average time witnesses were kept in attendance was in criminal case one and in civil 1·07 days. There are at present one criminal and fifteen civil suits still pending.

There have been no cases of kidnapping or suttee reported, and only one case of poisoning, which is now under investigation.

Education.—Mr. Mears, the Head Master of the High School, was compelled to take sick leave to England in March 1875 for twelve months. The Second Master, Pundit Deopurshad, who has officiated as Head Master, has carried on the duties of the post in a very satisfactory manner. The Inspector, who examined the school in May last, reports "the discipline of the school is good, and its moral tone is superior to many schools I have examined; I have seldom had so little trouble to prevent unfair practices at an examination as at this school."

Eight of the boys went up for the Vernacular examination held at the Muir College at Allahabad, seven of them passed; the Principal reports that they "passed an exceptionally good examination."

There are 355 boys attending the classes.

The Schore Girls' School under the supervision of the Head Mistress, Miss Gould, has made great progress in needle-work, embroidery, &c. The Inspector's report on this department is as follows:—"I do not think there are any Girls' Schools in my own circle which come up to it in this respect." The girls are able to earn a small income by their work; when they can work more quickly they will be able to earn a large amount, as there are more orders for work received than can be carried out.

The progress of the girls in their studies has not been so satisfactory, but as this was chiefly owing to the want of system, which has now been remedied, it is hoped this year they will be able to pass a better examination.

Public Works.—The Bhopal and Hoshungabad road has been begun. On my return I found the amount sanctioned for roads by the Bhopal Durbar was Rupees 2,000 per mensem. I induced Her Highness the Begum to grant one lakh of rupees, and Her Highness the Koodsiah Begum Rupees 25,000 per annum for the construction of this road. It will take about two or two and a half years bridging and making. It will be a most important feeder to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Three staging bungalows at Choka, Bishenkhairee, and Missrodc are to be built on it. Her Highness the Koodsiah Begum also intends building a large serai for Europeans and Natives at Zurrapoor on the north bank of the Nerbudda.

The water works established a few years since by the Koodsiah Begum have kept the city of Bhopal amply supplied with pure water. Sickness has consequently much decreased, and epidemics, formerly of annual recurrence, have not been known for some years. Mr. Cook, the Engineer in charge of the water works, deserves great credit for his untiring energy and zeal. He is most justly popular with the Koodsiah Begum and her officials.

In Sehore a new road about a mile long has been opened.

Jails.—The average daily number of prisoners has been 40. The cost of each prisoner has been—

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Feeding	...	...	...	...	21	12	10
Clothing	...	...	...	...	5	11	8
Guarding	...	...	...	...	20	13	9
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
Total per annum				...	51	14	1

The health and conduct of the prisoners has been good.

Dispensaries.—These institutions continue to afford relief to a large number of persons, as will be seen from the following statistics:—

Sehore Dispensary—Four thousand one hundred and eighty outdoor and 197 in-door patients have been treated, 10 major and 127 minor operations successfully performed, and 591 persons have been successfully vaccinated.

Beowra Dispensary—Two thousand five hundred and twenty-four out-door patients received advice and medicines, and 771 persons were vaccinated successfully.

Bhilsa Dispensary—One thousand one hundred and forty patients were attended, and 1,031 persons successfully vaccinated.

Nursinghur Dispensary—Two thousand six hundred and forty-four persons were prescribed for and received medicines. There were 773 successful vaccinations.

Kilcheepoor Dispensary.—There have been 1,824 persons treated, and 665 successfully vaccinated.

Putharee Dispensary.—One thousand two hundred and nineteen persons received advice and medicines, and 180 persons were successfully vaccinated.

Koorwaie Dispensary.—Nine hundred and forty-eight patients were attended, and 231 persons vaccinated successfully.

During the past year there have been 14,676 persons treated, and 4,241 successful cases of vaccination.

The total number of deaths has been 158.

The cost of these institutions for establishments, medicines, &c., has been Rupees 3,804-8-10.

They have been all inspected by Dr. Allen, the Agency Surgeon.

Post Office.—The total number of letters, &c., received and despatched is as follows :—

	RECEIVED.	DESPATCHED.
Letters	.. } In August 1875 and Febru- .. } ary 1876, 15,623	{ No record kept in Post Office.
Papers		
Parcels		
Books		

Postage stamps to the value of Rupees 5,382 have been sold at the Treasury.

Electric Telegraph.—There is only one Electric Telegraph Station within the limits of this Agency at Beowra, 56 miles from Sehore.

The total number of messages received has been 574, and 282 messages have been despatched. Telegraph stamps to the value of Rupees 454 have been sold.

Fairs.—The fairs at Bhopal and Sehore have fallen off very greatly owing to the Bhopal Durbar charging transit duty on all goods brought to them.

The proximity of the Railway too has greatly injured them; merchants and others formerly went to Bombay once a year and bought goods for the year, selling a large portion of them at the different fairs, now they either go or send to Bombay as often as their stocks run low, thereby saving the loss on a large amount of capital being sent at a time.

In former days it required a large amount of capital to embark in trade, now men of small means are establishing shops everywhere.

Boundary disputes.—My Assistant, Captain Elphinstone Dalrymple, having been employed as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch from the end of October till the middle of February, the greater portion of the working season has been lost. During the year there have however been 93 cases settled, representing 80 miles of frontier defined. I consider Captain Elphinstone Dalrymple deserves credit for the amount of work done.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

Bhopal.—The cordial relations which have existed for so many years between the ruler and myself have continued undisturbed.

On the 25th October 1875 the Bilkiss Jehan Begum, daughter of Her Highness the Sultan Jehan Begum, was born.

In December, Her Highness the Begum, accompanied by her husband, daughter, son-in-law, and granddaughter, proceeded to Calcutta to pay her respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to be present at the Chapter of the Star of India held by His Royal Highness.

The Begum having retired behind the purdah evinced great dislike to appearing in public though veiled; her prejudices were only overcome by her feelings of loyalty to the British Throne.

She visited Jubbulpoor, Allahabad, Benares, and Cawnpoor.

The Begum informed His Royal Highness that she purposed building and endowing a hospital at Bhopal to commemorate His Royal Highness' visit to India. I have furnished Her Highness with plans and designs, and on the 6th instant I am to lay the foundation stone of it.

It is intended to have a European or an American lady in charge of the female wards; she will also have a class of Native midwives to instruct.

The Begum is quite willing to change her currency, and to leave the coinage in the hands of our Government, the details have only to be arranged.

Rajghur.—The Nawab Abdul Wasih Khan proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca on 25th October 1875, and returned to Rajghur on the 13th March 1876. During his absence his son, Bucktawur Sing, has carried on the administration of the State in a satisfactory manner.

There has been a serious difference between this State and Nursinghur regarding transit dues; it has however been authoritatively settled.

Owing to my absence from Bhopal with the Begum, I have been unable to inspect this or the other States under this Agency.

Nursinghur.—The affairs of this State are not as satisfactory as they ought to be. The young Chief has had the matter brought to his notice.

Kilcheepoor.—The management of this State has been satisfactory.

Koorwai.—During the year under review the Nawab has opened a dispensary at his capital; there is no doubt it will be of great advantage to his subjects. The management of the State continues to be satisfactory.

Muxoodunghur.—The affairs of this petty State are still most unsatisfactory. A schedule of the Chief's debts is being drawn up, when measures will have to be taken to liquidate them, and to restore order to the internal administration.

The Jaghiredar of Nasilpoor has as usual totally disregarded the orders of his Chief and of this Office. A special report has been submitted regarding him.

Mahomedghur.—The Chief manages his estate tolerably well. On the 22nd October 1875 his daughter was married to Mian Yassein Mahomed Khan, a son of the late Nawab Moiz Mahomed Khan, who was great uncle of the present ruler of Bhopal.

Puthareè.—The management of this petty State has fallen off. I have had an interview with the young Chief, and pointed out where he has failed; as he has promised to rectify his errors, it is to be hoped that the administration will improve.

Basowda.—The Chief has, during the last few months, made a lengthened tour visiting the Presidency towns, Rajpootana, Central India, and the Punjab. He returned on the 21st January 1876. He manages his estate satisfactorily.

Larawut.—The debts of the Puar have at length been liquidated. As he is mentally unfit to be placed in charge of the estate, it continues under management, all the surplus revenue being paid to him.

Bhilsa, Gunj Basodwa, Mulharghur, Sujawulpoor, Sonekutch, Chachoura, and share of Soondursee.—These districts, belonging to His Highness Maharaja Sindia, are under this Agency. Owing to Chachoura being much nearer to Goona than to Sehore, I recommended that the district should be placed under the Political Assistant at the former place, the transfer was approved of, and was duly carried out. The Sonekutch and Sujawulpoor districts have been overrun by dacoits. The Gwalior Durbar has sent troops to restore order, but hitherto their efforts have not met with much success.

Zeerapoor, Machilpoor, Kantaphoor, Gagronee, Nimawur, and share of Soondursee, belonging to His Highness Maharaja Holkar, are also within the limits of this Agency.

There have been several gangs of dacoits in some of these districts; the Durbar has taken steps to put them down; and as Gwalior and Bhopal also co-operate on their own frontiers, I believe that these gangs will ere long be destroyed.

Seronj.—This district, which belongs to the Nawab of Tonk, is under this Office. It continues to be unsatisfactorily managed. The Nawab is to visit the district in a few days when some much needed reforms may be carried out.

Sarungpoor.—There have been several dacoities in this district, which belongs to Dewas.

The local officials have been called on to take steps to put down highway robberies.

GUARANTEED THAKOORS.

Dariakheree.
Dhabla Dheer.
Dhabla Ghosee.
Dugriah.
Heerapoor.
Jalriah Bheel.
Jallariah.
Kamaulpoor.
Kankerkhera.
Khajuree.
Peepliah Naggur.
Ramghur.
Suttalia.
Tuppa.
Agra Berkhera.

Nothing worthy of notice has occurred among these Guaranteed Thakoors during the year.

Khursia.—The Thakoor died on the 9th December last, the question of succession is under investigation. It has been delayed owing to the supineness of the Gwalior officials.

BHOPAL AGENCY, SEHORE,
The 1st April 1876.

(Sd.) J. W. OSBORNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Bhopal.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE BUNDELCUND AGENCY FOR 1875-76.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. *Rainfall* abundant, registering $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Nowgong in centre of province; but ill distributed, the whole, except two inches in June, having fallen in the three months, July to September. In most places no cold weather rain.

2. *Agriculture*.—From these characters of the season, unfortunately too often repeated of late years, there was danger of the autumn crops again suffering from the heavy continuous rain of a short monsoon, ceasing at last abruptly and totally, and of injury to the spring crops from the want of cold weather showers; and so the autumn crops did suffer in many places; yet the slight turn for the better, mentioned in last year's report as having begun in the straightened condition of the province, was unexpectedly maintained, and in various places improved. In parts the autumn harvest turned out fairly; and, more generally, the spring crop well. The latter however suffered here and there from hailstorms, one of which made a complete and crushing sweep over a long tract some 40 miles by five.

In most places the mischievous kans grass, which infests only the best soil, has now ceased to spread, and in a few seems to be on the wane, shrinking before the plough.

In spite of threatened storms the recent mowah crop turned out well: the mango only has failed.

3. Grain is cheaper* than it has been for years, less however

* In March 1876, i.e., end of official year—	from abundance of local crops than
Wheat ... 22 seers per rupee.	from widely diffused good harvests in
Gram ... 32 ditto.	the neighbouring provinces, from
	which, both in the north and south,

imports have been heavy.

A blessing as this cheapness is to the laboring poor, and all supported by fixed wages, it has affected the cultivators differently.

Poor harvests and high prices had prevailed for such a series of years that sundry matters had become temporarily adjusted to the rates.

Had prices now cheapened *merely in proportion to the better yield of local crops*, this would not have been unfavorable for the cultivators; but owing to importations from districts which had still better harvests, the proportion has been much greater.

It needs be a good wind that blows no body ill, and thus, notwithstanding fair harvest this year, cultivators have had difficulty in paying their cash rents, because in converting their produce into money, they have, as they say, to give "such a heap" per rupee, that they are worse off than in worse years.

4. On the whole it is no bright picture yet that has to be drawn : it is only less sombre than in recent years, since the drought and famine of 1868-69, the consequent loss of men and cattle, the later series of bad years, cattle disease, and kans grass, did their work.

It is not merely in Native territory with its generally poor land that the condition is still low. In sundry British districts of Bundelcund with their richer soil, both zemindars and cultivators are depressed enough, and land has little value for sale.

In the middle and southern, *i.e.*, the poorer tracts, the bulk of the people exist habitually on the lowest scale of subsistence, so that slight calamities, which in a richer community would be little felt, threaten them with actual want, from which their chronic condition is little removed.

5. One thing is very striking in Bundelcund, *viz.*, the *inelasticity* of its revenue.

Except where hill or jungle predominate, as they do in several of the Native States, the province is almost solely an agricultural one : much of the soil, especially in Native territory, is poor, and the people all are so.

When a particular district has fallen off temporarily from mismanagement or seasonal causes, it of course revives under favoring auspices ; but any *general*, permanent, and progressive increase of revenue does not occur, and in most places present revenues are below old valuations.

Water, more particularly in the plains towards the north, is now farther from the surface, and the soil everywhere is considered less productive than formerly.

The *first* change may be partly from variation in the rainfall, progressive clearing of jungle, or the gradual cutting back of ravines and nullahs, tending to drain the soil down towards the level of the river channels ; and the *second*, partly from the greater dryness thus of the ground, or from its gradual wear and loss where the good soil is merely a thin surface layer, some of which is every year blown and washed away, exposing the hard unproductive substratum, or from growing exhaustion at the surface, where it is deep enough, but where merely a superficial crust has been cultivated for centuries, without manure or upturning of the deeper and unexhausted mass. But whatever the explanations, there seems no doubt of the facts.

6. The whole province is covered with the remains of grand old works—tanks, temples, &c.,—magnificent in their massiveness, and the hewn granite or carved sandstone of which they are largely constructed.

Whatever theory as to forced labor, &c., may be adopted about their construction, they are so widely distributed, and, besides ordinary labor, indicate so much skill in tools and workmanship, that it is difficult to avoid the impression that at some period, anterior at any rate to the Mussulman invasions of this part of India about the close of the 12th century, the province was materially more flourishing than we have seen it in our time.

7. There are no special industries to employ masses of the people and circulate money among them—no opium cultivation as in Malwa,

no cotton, to speak of, as in the Deccan, and no general manufactures. While good land here may yield from two to four rupees rent per beegah, it yields five or eight times as much in Malwa for opium.

Excellent iron indeed is worked in the central tracts, but this provides only for a few hundreds, or at most thousands, as its production is limited by the supply of charcoal, and even now the jungles in the iron districts are being cleared off faster than they can be renewed, and to a dangerous extent. When science enables the metal to be extracted with sufficient economy of fuel, Bundelcund iron and steel will range far beyond its present markets of Gwalior, Hattrass, Lucknow, and Cawn-poor, &c.

Diamond mining is restricted to a small area in the east. It gives mere subsistence to a few score, and is at best a lottery from which rare individuals occasionally make a lucky haul, and four or five States generally a small and precarious income.

8. Cultivation may and does extend from time to time, but with much of the waste land so poor as to be worth only a few annas per beegah (about half an acre) and needing frequent fallows, increase of revenue is slow, and ere long a bad season, or a series of them, intervene and throw matters back again.

Extended as cultivation might be, it is a common local remark that there is as much as there are people to cultivate. Population used to be kept down by war in addition to occasional visitations of famine, cholera, malignant fever, and small-pox.

War has long ceased; and from the rapid spread of vaccination within the last few years, it may be hoped that the mortality from small-pox too will in time be almost eliminated, so that the outlay of the States on vaccination may eventually yield a material return in increased population, and hence extended cultivation and larger revenue.

Until recently the country was without made roads. Wheeled traffic, then always difficult, was impossible for half the year.

The progress of road-making has latterly done a good deal to facilitate interchange of commodities, on which the progress, especially of the hill tracts, mainly depends.

Hill and jungle produce can now, more freely than before, be transported to markets in the plains where it has a value.

Although the Imperial road to the railway traversing the east of the province is yet incomplete, the rail already creates "a draw" on various local products for a hundred miles west of the line; and through its means connections with Bombay trade are springing up.

The foregoing changes, at any rate, are "to the good," and if slow in perceptible effect, are none the less certain.

9. *Health*.—Cholera occurred in the rains of 1875, chiefly in the eastern half of the province. It was of peculiar type, not attacking many at a time in one place, but lingering long. Coming as usual from the east, it passed over many villages, to appear in others further on. At first it affected mostly women and children, and the proportion of fatal cases was small. After a time the distinction of sex and age ceased, and mortality rose.

Nowgong station, which had hitherto enjoyed almost complete immunity from cholera, had now its turn. It began in the bazaar on 28th July, and the last case was on 6th October 1875. During these 2½ months 83 natives were attacked, of whom 43 died; and five Europeans, all of whom died, *viz.*, one man, three women, and one child.

These figures show that of a considerable number of natives attacked, one-half recovered, while of the few Europeans touched, none escaped. Among the former the disease was thus more diffused and milder; among the latter more restricted, but virulent.

In the cases of the European women and child, transmission of the disease was easily traceable.

10. Otherwise the general health of the district was fair.

11. No Chief died within the year.

12. The political event of most note in the year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India.

The Maharaja of Punnah and his brother, the Jaghiredar of Jigni, paid their respects to His Royal Highness at Calcutta, and the Maharajas of Oorcha, Duttia, and Chirkhari, and the Jaghiredar of Alipora at Agra.

13. *Aprpos* of Her Majesty's title of Empress of India, I may mention the remarks of a Native Chief more than a year ago, when the Prince's intended visit to this country was first heard of, and thus long before the subject of the Queen's title was publicly mooted, except occasionally in the journals of the day.

It was doubtless some newspaper article or extract of a democratic tendency which led the Chief, who knows English moderately, to start the subject as he did. In the midst of general conversation he suddenly broke off and said:

"There will not be a republic in England, will there? That would not be good."

A half-laughing reply that "there was not much chance of that" seemed satisfactory to him, and then he went on to say—

"Will the Queen call herself Empress of India?"

The answer naturally was that Her Majesty was in reality Empress already, whether she formally assumed the title or not.

To which he rejoined—"But why not? Why not take the title? It will be good. It will be good also for the honor of the Chiefs of India."

It had not previously occurred to me to think of Native Chiefs wishing Her Majesty's assumption of the title, or even of their considering the matter at all. Yet when the subject is looked into, the grounds for such views are not far to seek, or difficult to understand.

N.—CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

14. *Oorcha or Tehri*.—Major Mayne, posted temporarily at Tehri to aid the young Maharaja with advice, was transferred to Secunderabad, and succeeded by Captain Wilson, who also has just now (end of May

1876) been withdrawn for duty elsewhere. The Chief is going on fairly in a quiet way. There is ample need of improved organisation, developed revenue, and greater economy. The Chief evidently feels this, which is brought home to him by the fact that, ever since the famine of 1868-69, the expenditure has exceeded the income, while last year's trip to the Agra Durbars added heavy outlay. He is starting several new arrangements, one of which is the institution of a Durbar Council, with the Subordinate Courts, better organised than hitherto, leading up to it, and finally to himself, each with a definite gradation of power.

It is to be hoped that these will escape the usual risk which such institutions in Native States run, *viz.*, that of gradually becoming merely nominal, from the Courts ceasing to have real power, and from authority falling into the hands of the irresponsible immediate *entourage* of the Chief.

The best form of *land settlement*, which, for some of our own Bundelcund districts, is still a problem, is scarcely less so for Oorcha.

The native system—under which the State, while recognising in every village a headman, who enjoys certain advantages, yet maintains itself as the proprietor of the land, acts as banker and seed-lender for the cultivators, and collects generally in proportion to produce, or to area cultivated—avoids sundry of the difficulties unexpectedly found in Bundelcund to accompany our North-Western Provinces zemindaree system of making the head villager, or some one else, the proprietor, settling everything with him at a fixed amount, and leaving him and the cultivators to borrow from the money-lender as they need.

This system, however well suited for our older and richer districts, has not answered so well in our newer, poorer, and wilder districts of Jhansie and Lullutpoor. Still the former plan as worked in Oorcha, while it keeps existing cultivation fairly together, and is the lightest for the people in bad years, does not give stimulus enough to its extension by allowing villages a sufficiently profitable interest in working up fresh land. Yet increase of cultivation and improvement thereby of revenue is the special want of Oorcha. The matter is under the Chief's consideration. One of his measures already favors extension.

The reductions of establishments necessary to make both ends meet are made, as far as possible, without turning people absolutely adrift, but rather by giving land, of which abundance is lying idle, in lieu of cash allowances.

The old *Minister*, Wazeer-ood-dowlah Nütthey Khan Bahadoor, though re-occupying ostensibly his former position, had not his old power.

The penetrating cold wind at Agra during the Durbars proved too much for him. He fell ill there, and during the rest of the year was ailing and unfit for duty. Just recently (May 1876) he has died. He had served the State well for many years, and piloted it safely through many a danger in troublous times.

The Chief has not yet appointed a successor, and with the new system of Courts, the need for one is less immediately felt than it would otherwise have been.

15. *Dultia*.—Last year I described the general position in this State.

During the year Rao Babadoor Piareyjo, the Minister, died—a Thakoor nearly connected with the Chief, and thoroughly versed in all local matters; he was a man of great intelligence and good sense, singularly ready either to originate or to take up and carry out suggested measures of improvement. In him the old and new had thus a useful meeting point. He was quite sensible of the decline in the style of administration, and deeply regretted it. But as regards real power his position latterly was little more than nominal, though personally he was always treated with consideration by the Chief.

The new Minister appointed by the Maharaja is Dewan Munnoo Lall, a person of seeming intelligence, and said to be a good man of business in money matters, but, except in very subordinate posts, without official preparation hitherto for such a responsible position. He is understood to be a friend of the Chief's immediate *entourage*, and hence his appointment. He takes the Revenue Department in succession to the late Minister.

The Judicial Department of the Durbar was presided over by Munshi Nund Kishore, originally the Chief's preceptor, and a man well suited, by his intelligence and fairness of disposition, for that charge. Another, but an untrained, member of Durbar has now been appointed to it, and Munshi Nund Kishore is nominated to a general supervision of the Durbar.

Practically, however, this new position is honorary, and leaves all power in the hands of the other members, who are of the party already indicated.

It is said the revenue and expenditure are being carefully managed, so as to prevent new debt, and gradually to clear off the old. But as there were the heavy extra expenses of the Agra Durbar trip last year, the turn for the better can scarcely have been yet established, and otherwise the general tendency of recent changes is, I fear, downward.

16. *Sumptur*.—The insane Chief remains as before, under the care of the Rance, who for their joint expenses, and those of the younger son, has charge of the Umrah Pergunnah. The elder son, Raja Bahadur, who governs the rest of the State, is a careful manager. He has latterly been doing a good deal to repair the State buildings at Sumptur, which were becoming ruinous; but he has not carried out the earlier plan suggested to him of making pucca roads through the principal places of the territory, and to communicate with the neighbouring Imperial highway.

17. *Punnah*.—This promising young Chief visited Calcutta to be invested as K.C.S.I. by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He afterwards made a tour to the principal places in Upper India—Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, &c.. From his intelligence and habits of observation he is sure to benefit from travel. He had the sense to invest six lakhs in Government funds, instead of keeping the money idle, with the risk of its being some day uselessly squandered.

Finishing work was continued on the important Bisram Ghât.

18. *Chirkhari*.—The Officer, Captain Maitland, deputed to counsel the young Maharaja for a time after his accession to power, was withdrawn during the year.

The Chief has been going on quietly. He inclines so far to officials of the old native type, on low pay and of inferior qualifications.

Reduction of the pay of such efficient men as he has retained is threatened. Public works have been much curtailed.

He wants to turn into cash the Government promissory paper purchased during the minority.

He is in fact intent on purchasing experience for himself; and in some cases has already found the procedure expensive. But ultimately the process must be of healthy tendency, for it will open his eyes to much he has hitherto failed to see, and I do not doubt of his gradual enlightenment.

Acting freely now, on his own judgment and responsibility, he can neither feel hampered by supervision as needed at an earlier period, nor can he expect countenance for unadvisable measures.

19. *Ajighur*.—Relief from the burden of old debt is still a prime object of interest here. The need of this, and next of having something in hand, becomes more realised by the young Chief, as the present want of funds for public matters receives fresh illustration, and as the prospective requirements for the marriage of his children, some years hence, loom more distinct and near.

Proposers of plausible plans for the immediate provision or more rapid accumulation of funds are not wanting, and the Maharaja is rather apt to listen and be captivated by them.

Like most young Chiefs under similar circumstances, he has to be warned that there is no royal road to wealth, save by the old beaten track of good management, economy, and prudence.

One plan, devised for raising money to expedite the process of relief, has been to offer a 20 years' settlement on present rates to all Zemindars who agree to pay now one year's rent extra as nuzzerana, the whole of such payments to be at once devoted to the extinction of debt.

The plan is equivalent to an enhancement of present rates by 5 per cent., besides interest; but apparently the villages, when leased for a long period, are worth that increase, as many have already been taken on these terms, and I have yet heard no complaint.

I have impressed strongly on Chief and Durbar the necessity for absolute inviolability of these terms on the part of the State after a nuzzerana has once been paid. Any risk of change, however, would be less with the Chief himself than with some new Minister.

A number of villages also are set aside for payment of debt, and though a year's results never equal its anticipations, some progress is really made.

Completing work was continued on the useful Singpoor Ghât.

The Chief deserves credit for recently coming over with his family to see the Rajcoomar College and arrange for his eldest son, Raja Bahadur, attending it, as soon as accommodation and the season permit.

20. *Bijawur*.—Since the famine the State has been in pecuniary difficulties. One of the attractions of new hands for the Chief seems to be their promising rapid relief if their plans are followed. These seem principally to consist of enhancing old dues, extending their sphere, or imposing new ones. Considering the reduced condition of the people, this system approximates dangerously to that of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, and rumours of people moving to adjoining districts are occasionally heard.

Differences with the Thakoors of the brotherhood, a numerous and strong body in Bijawur, are now from time to time heard, and are said by them to originate in proceedings of the above nature; or, if the Thakoors are in fault, nothing appears to show that they would oppose any fair adjudication of their cases, such as the old administration would have afforded.

Allowance is needed for the famine and its sequence of misfortunes in a poor country of hill and jungle like Bijawur. The same also is necessary for a naturally well disposed but weak Chief, who has had little experience of the world beyond his native hills, except in the excitement of an occasional Imperial Durbar, the trips to which have expanded his ideas for outlay, without enlarging his capacity for providing the wherewithal.

But after making every fair allowance, the condition in Bijawur is not satisfactory. Money is scarce, pay in arrears, debt at any rate started, and public works and measures of general utility at a stand.

21. *Chutterpoor* has been progressing satisfactorily under its excellent Superintendent, Choubey Dhunput Rai.

The death of this gentleman on 12th May was a serious loss to the State, and source of regret to all. He had the rare talent of managing by tact and conciliation, and thus got a great deal of improvement effected in a quiet way, without arousing the spirit of opposition which a rougher style of procedure would have excited.

Matters were put in train by him for the young Raja, now nine years of age, to come into the Rajcoomar College, as soon as arrangements could be completed.

22. *Baoni*.—The Nawab continues in delicate health; but being relieved, by our supervision of the State, from work and worry, he rests and is thoroughly thankful.

Nowhere was the agricultural character of the season of more critical import than here.

A series of bad years and other causes had for some time reduced the revenue to one-half, and till seasons should improve, it was scarcely possible to keep head above water.

More suitably distributed rain would have improved the crops by thousands of rupees, but in spite of much damage, the final out-turn was higher than in recent years, and so gave the finances a turn, though a slight one, for the better.

Of the Rupees 25,000 lent a couple of years ago by Government, two-fifths have now been repaid, besides interest.

The allowances to the Nawab's family and connections were in the aggregate found excessive in proportion to the revenue, more especially since it had fallen to half.

To the Nawab these had long been a millstone round his neck, while to the annuitants they were in many instances more nominal than real, as payment was always in arrears, and in some cases had been so for very long periods. It was simply impossible to continue or renew them at the original rates, and they were consequently reduced, with the understanding, however, that they should now be paid regularly. That this measure was planned fairly and considerably is evidenced by the fact that the reductions, even at first, brought up few objectors; and now satisfaction is the general result, as most of the annuitants feel that the certainty of smaller sums regularly paid is better than the uncertainty of larger allowances, months or years in arrears, or altogether suspended.

I have been urging the Nawab to send his son, the Wazir Sahib, to the Rajcoomar College. It is a sore struggle for the invalid father to part with him, but I have hopes of the Nawab feeling that his son's future really requires it.

With everything at the lowest ebb, and a cycle of bad years not yet ended, when the State was taken in hand, and with the necessity of discharging many persons and of reducing all outlays, the Superintendent, Syud Ali Nabbi, has had a very difficult task, and so far he has acquitted himself well.

23. *Jigni and Logassi*.—These two jaghires are well managed by the Superintendent, Rai Parmesridass.

24. The *Rao of Jigni* is at the Rajcoomar College, and is an intelligent and promising young gentleman.

III.—JUDICIAL.

25. *Tabular Statements* submitted separately.

26. *Suttee, Sumadh, Julpurwa*—none.

27. *Rajpoot female infanticide* among the Purihars of Jigni. In the year six boys and ten girls were born, of whom three girls died from natural causes, at ages respectively of a week, a fortnight, and seven months.

When infanticide was practiced, it was by neglect immediately after birth. So far as has been ascertained, death at later periods only occurs from natural causes.

The totals since supervision began some years ago are now—

				Boys.	Girls.
Births	...	...	...	106	80
Deaths	...	...	...	44	42
Survivors	...	...	...	62	38

Of the 38 girls now living few, if any, would have survived but for the measures instituted.

28. *Kidnapping of Girls*—None came to notice.

29. *Robbery of Government Mails*—None.

30. *Robbery of cash in transit*—None.

31. *Dacoity*.—Only two petty road cases came to notice, one in Oorcha, and one in Ajighur.

In the noted Hirapoor dacoity, mentioned in last year's report, it was found that 21 persons had been actively concerned. Of these sixteen were arrested. One was admitted to give evidence, and fifteen were sentenced to various periods of transportation and imprisonment.

32. *Thuggee* by drugging travellers preparatory to robbing them. One case occurred, but without fatal results or loss of property. The poisoner was alarmed by other persons coming up, and made off.

33. *Sonorias and Chunderbedis*, professional pilferers, in Oorcha and Duttia.

In last year's report the number on the register was erroneously said to be 154, the number really of the Chunderbedis alone, instead of 251 the aggregate of both classes.

The total now under supervision is 249.

IV.—REVENUE.

34. *Revenue of the Native States*.—Of this there is nothing to note, except that, while in some territories it has slightly improved, it has not yet generally recovered from the famine and subsequent series of bad years. See also paragraphs 2 to 5 *ante*.

35. *The Government tribute* was unaffected.

36. *Items of Succession Nuzzerana* were realised as follow:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
From Paldeo	6,750
„ Chutterpoor, 2nd instalment ...	11,064
„ Beronda, 1st instalment ...	2,500
	<hr/>
Total ...	20,314
	<hr/>

V.—EDUCATION.

37. *State Schools*.—The returns received are for 40 schools, including one for girls. Average daily number of scholars 1,289. Expenditure, Rupees 17,909. The teaching is mostly in Hindi, to a less extent in Urdu, and in a few schools also in English.

38. *The Bundelcund Rajcoomar College*, started by the Chiefs as a memorial of Lord Mayo, was opened in July 1875, and was thus in operation during three quarters of the official year.

In the first quarter, as already reported, the number of youths on the roll reached 17, from which figure they rose to 27 in the last. Among them are the Raja of Surela.

Raja of Kunyadhana and brother.

Jaghiredar of Jigni and relatives.

Jaghiredar of Behut and brother.

Jaghiredar of Tiraon and relatives.
 Relatives of Raja of Sumptur.
 Relatives of Maharaja of Punnah.
 Relatives of Raja of Chutterpoor.
 Sirdars' sons from a number of States.

Building was in progress to accommodate the young Raja of Chutterpoor, Raja Bahadur of Sumptur, Raja Bahadur of Ajighur, and others; and since the close of the year the Raja of Chutterpoor has actually joined.

With the education of most of the lads, one had to begin almost or altogether at the beginning, and thus the teaching, whether in Hindi, Urdu, Persian or English, has at first necessarily had to be, in great part, elementary and on the simplest subjects, in History, Geography, and Arithmetic, &c.

Several of the youths have however made good progress, and as they gradually get fused together into classes, their interest in the work is developed, the labor of teaching them becomes lighter, and their advance more evident.

The institution is, I think, taking a favorable hold of native opinion, an effect much aided by the gentle firmness and kindly manner exhibited towards the students by Mr. Mather, the Principal.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

39. *Imperial Military*.—No new works of importance, but only petty constructions and repairs.

The several unfinished barracks and other buildings still show, after an exposure to the weather for years, how strongly they have been built. Some of them are so near completion, wanting merely the roof, for which a petty sum would suffice, as the material is in stock, and labor only is needed, that regret is constantly suggested at their being thus left to the serious inconvenience of the European troops.

Meantime the material in stock is deteriorating in value, to an amount that would more than have completed two or three of the most urgently needed buildings.

40. *Imperial Civil*.—Verandah to Kutcherry at a cost of Rupees 1,165.

41. *Imperial Communications*.—Expenditure Rupees 29,078 on the Imperial roads from Jhansi *viâ* Nowgong to Sutna, from Banda to Saugor, and Nowgong to Sreenuggur, on Banda Road.

Most of the outlay was on the Ghât section of the first named road, which, though not completed, was opened during the year, and has already proved of immense service.

The most backward section now is that between Punnah and Burra-gaon, to which nothing has been done, except earthwork, some years ago, and which now forms a serious check to the proper usefulness of the line as a whole.

42. *Native State Works*.—Returns from the several States show a total outlay of Rupees 1,23,043.

The works are miscellaneous, scattered, and mostly small; but in the aggregate constitute a considerable amount of improvement.

Above one-third was on roads, and the remainder on tanks, wells, and public buildings.

The largest expenditure in one State, *viz.*, Rupees 35,023, was in *Punnah*, where work was still continued on the important Bisram Ghât and other roads.

In *Chirkhari*, which used to run Punnah close in its public works, these were curtailed when the Chief got power, and this year amounted only to Rupees 11,690.

Gourihar spent Rupees 11,400 mostly in tank work; *Duttia* Rupees 7,849 on miscellaneous work; *Chutterpoor* Rupees 6,876 largely on tanks and wells; and *Ajighur* Rupees 6,876, mostly in finishing the Singpoor Ghât.

Until, however, the revenue of Native Bundelcund revives somewhat, much cannot be done.

43. *Agency Local Works*.—Funds are small. Rupees 1,169 were laid out on police huts, roads, and road side trees, &c.

44. *Nowgong Cantonment Local Works*.—Rupees 2,560 were expended, principally on drainage, but also on tree planting, petty constructions and repairs.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

1. Nowgong.	7. Ajighur.	45. Returns of the twelve Post Offices named in the margin show the following work :—
2. Tehri.	8. Bijnaur.	
3. Duttia.	9. Chutterpoor.	
4. Sumptur.	10. Kudourah.	
5. Punnah.	11. Umra.	
6. Chirkhari.	12. Kamta.	

Letters, &c., for despatch ...	...	...	142,978
Do. for issue ...	...	...	158,436
Total			301,414

Rs.

Cash receipts (apart from stamp sales at Treasury)...	6,057
Cash disbursements ...	6,634

VIII.—TELEGRAPH.

46. The *wire* is now the great immediate want of Bundelcund as regards *communication*.

IX.—MILITARY.

47. *Nowgong Garrison* consisted of—

G.-11 Battery Royal Artillery.

Two Companies, Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment.

Head-quarters and two Squadrons, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

A Wing, 20th Madras Native Infantry.

A return of strength and health of troops is appended, from which will be seen that, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera in the districts to the east, and its persistence in the Nowgong bazaar for some weeks, only one European and one Native soldier succumbed to this disease. See also paragraph 9 *ante*.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. *Dispensaries*.—Returns from fourteen dispensaries show—

Total attendance	...	...	13,114
„ deaths	...	...	405

Only one dispensary, *viz.*, that at Nowgong, is under a European Medical Officer. In eight others European medicines are used by Native Doctors trained under us. In the rest Native remedies are administered by Baidis and Hakims.

Dr. Ross, Deputy Surgeon-General, kindly inspected the principal dispensaries during the year. This was the first visit of a superintending officer. He reported seeing much that was good and promising, along with indications also of the need of regular supervision by a Medical Officer attached to the Agency.

On this latter point there can be no doubt, as is well known to the Agent to the Governor-General.

49. *Vaccination*.—With the creditable support of the Native Chiefs, the active zeal of the Native Superintendent, Rujub Ali Khan, and the kind supervision of Dr. Watson, this continued to prosper.

Total vaccinations	...	...	33,777
Of which successful	...	...	27,878
Unsuccessful or doubtful	...	...	3,936
Result unknown	...	...	1,963

The total vaccinations exceed those of last year by 6,232, and the successfals by 5,336.

The largest numbers were in

Duttia	...	...	5,829
Ooreha	...	...	5,436
Bijawur	...	...	3,981
Chirkhari	...	...	3,461
Chutterpoor	...	...	3,420
Punnah	...	...	2,557
Sumptur Umra	...	...	1,747
Ajighur	...	...	1,546

An illustration of the protective value of vaccination was unexpectedly found in a small hamlet near the Station, which, through some mistake, had been overlooked in the distribution of work in 1875-76.

Large villages and bazaars in the neighbourhood, which had been thoroughly explored by the vaccinator, had scarcely a case of small-pox; but as the hot weather of 1876 came on, the disease entered the hamlet and searched out every child, though fortunately there were no fatal cases.

50. *Boundary Settlement.*—This year there was again no Boundary Officer till near its close. Captain Blowers rejoined only in the latter part of the field season, when it is almost useless to begin boundary work, which has then so soon to be suspended on account of the hot weather and rains.

Up to end of March, *i.e.*, of official year, eleven cases were settled in the Agency, and seven in the Boundary Office, three of the latter number being in the hot weather of 1875.

The further operations of the Boundary Office, before closing for the season, fall within the new year 1876-77.

It was with much regret I had to report the death, on 31st May, of Captain Blowers from heat apoplexy, just after he had returned to Nowgong head-quarters from the district.

As regards the work, this sad event left the same trouble, which so often on former occasions has resulted from an officer coming temporarily for boundary duty only in the cold weather, and then leaving, on his departure at the close of the field season, a mass of half finished work, which is a source of excessive trouble to the Agency and the Native States concerned.

Disputes on file at close of 1874-75	...	99
New cases in year 1875-76	...	3
		<hr/>
Total disputes on file ...	...	102
Settled during 1875-76	...	18
		<hr/>
Remaining on file	...	84

Unless there be—as sanctioned by Government some years ago, and as is the case at other Agencies with similarly intermixed territories—an officer steadily here for some years, in the recess as well as in the field season, there seems no chance of ever getting rid of the boundary trouble and worry, which are perpetuated by the present desultory and unsatisfactory want of system.

To give either the officer or the office a fair chance of a season's full work being done, the former, on first arrival, needs to be here a month or two before he takes the field; and after a field season is over, there is much to be done in the recess in the way of finishing the demarcation, mapping, and record of all boundaries settled, and also in preparing for the next field season's work, so as to make an early and efficient start as soon as the season permits.

51. Acknowledgments are due to Major E. Temple, Political Assistant and Cantonment Magistrate, &c., for the steady excellence of his work.

Called on the other day, by an unexpected application of a late order, to pass the examination for the Political Department, in which he has served a number of years, he promptly passed with the distinguished number of 93½ per cent. of the possible marks (the minimum for passing being 60), showing at the same time a comprehensive knowledge of the subjects that was better than the mere scoring any number of marks.

Health of troops at Nowgong from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.

TROOPS.		Average strength.	Total admission to hospital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average period in hospital of each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of death.	REMARKS.
European.	G.-11th Royal Artillery	163 9	246	150 0	16 46	3	1 8	Sunstroke, pneumonia, accidental gun shot.	Died out of hospital.
	Detachment, 63rd foot	155	234	150 96	8 16	4	2 5	Enteric fever, cholera, abscess of liver, brights disease	
Native.	5th Bengal Cavalry	458 12	504	110 01	7 23	2	43	Unknown.	
	Right Wing, 20th Madras Native Infantry.	282 30	529	187 32	11 30	4	1 41	Sunstroke, cholera, suppression of urine, ague.	

Table of rainfall and temperature from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.

Year 1875-76		Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Mean temperature of month	Total rainfall.	Prevailing wind	REMARKS.
Month.							
April	..	101°	77°	89°	<i>Nil.</i>	S.W.	Slight showers on the 5th and 15th, but rain appears to have regularly set in on the 22nd June. On the 31st as much as nine inches of rain fell.
May	.	101°	82°	91 5	<i>Nil.</i>	S.W.	
June	.	101°	82°	91 5	2 inches	N.W.S.E.	
July	..	93°	77°	85°	21 $\frac{1}{16}$ "	S.W.N.E.	The last fall of rain occurred on the 27th September. Three or four cloudy days.
August	...	87°	77°	82°	14 $\frac{3}{16}$ "	S.W.N.W.	
September	.	88°	79°	83° 5	11 $\frac{1}{16}$ "	S.W.N.W.	
October	...	83°	67°	75°	<i>Nil.</i>	S.W.	Several cloudy days.
November	...	75°	63°	69°	<i>Nil.</i>	S.W.	
December	.	77°	54°	65 5	<i>Nil.</i>	S.W.	
January	.	72°	53°	62 5	<i>Nil.</i>	S.W.	
February	.	80°	53°	66 5	<i>Nil.</i>	S.W.	
March	..	86°	66°	76°	<i>Nil.</i>	S.W.	
					19 $\frac{5}{16}$		

APPENDIX D.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Baghelkund Agency for the year 1875-76.

1. The principal political event was His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah making over the management of his State to the British Government at the end of last year; and of the death of his son and heir, Ajoodhia Raj Pertab Sing, on 27th March last—a circumstance which has caused much grief throughout Rewah.

2. The year has on the whole been a healthy one, although cholera made its appearance at the beginning of last year, and there was also an outbreak in the month of February of this year at the fair of “Deo Talao,” about 40 miles east of Rewah on the Great Deccan road. It extended eastward, and there has been considerable mortality in the Rewah Pergunnahs of “Mow,” “Burdee,” and “Ramnuggur.” Small-pox has prevailed more or less all over the Agency, but has not been of a virulent type.

3. The rains were unusually heavy, the average rainfall for the three years preceding 1875-76 was at

Sutna	...	...	...	43 inches.	
Rewah	...	...	...	59	1 tenth.
Whilst last year it was at Sutna	60	...	...	5 tenths.	
Rewah	...	...	...	83	4

From the 29th July to 1st August it was very heavy, 25 inches 3 tenths falling in that time.

4. The Tons, which rises some 35 miles south of Myhere, is joined by the Sutna about seven miles south-east of Sutna, it then takes a north easterly course, and previous to falling into the Jumna, 26 miles below Allahabad, is joined by the “Behur” on which Rewah stands, and traverses the Pergunnahs of Teonthur and Sohagee. On this occasion it overflowed its banks, and did much damage, as will be seen from the following statement:—

PERGUNNAHS.		Number of houses thrown down.	Number of persons drowned.	Number of cattle drowned.	Quantity and value of grain destroyed.
Teonthur and Sohagee	...	3,208	44	1,233	63,000 maunds= Rupees 84,500

The above only shows the loss sustained by the "Kothar" villages, which stand in the ratio of one to two to the "Moorwar," "Birt," "Paipakhar," and jaghire villages, and the total damage done may fairly be estimated at three times the amount entered in the statement.

5. The crops were very good throughout Baghelkund. Food grains and other produce were so plentiful that the price obtainable was not a sufficient inducement to the agricultural community to bring them into the market for sale, and indeed this has been put forward, in some instances, as a reason for delay in paying the Government demand.

- 6. No cases of "suttee" or "sumadh" occurred, nor were there any robberies of the Government mail during the year under review.

7. *Rewah*.—On the 1st of April 1875 I assumed the management of the State. I need not here detail the reasons which induced His Highness to resort to this course. Suffice it to say that for years past the Maharaja promised every sort of effort to free his State from misrule, but it ended with promises only; and at last seeing that debts were accumulating to an enormous extent, that his authority was nowhere respected in his territory, and that revenue wrung from the ryots never reached his treasury, the Maharaja, in order to save his State from utter ruin, represented his inability to manage affairs himself, and asked that the Political Agent might assume charge and carry on the administration. Since then the Maharaja has abstained from interference in State matters, but has always been ready to give me any information I might require. His Highness proceeded to Calcutta in December to pay his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and returned much gratified with the kindly and courteous reception he met with from His Royal Highness.

8. I will now briefly state the condition of affairs in the different departments on my assuming charge, and the reforms and arrangements which have since been made.

9. *Criminal*.—Throughout the whole of Rewah, nearly 13,000 square miles in extent, there was only one Criminal Court with two or three thannas subordinate to it, and the utter inattention and indifference to any orders passed by this Court displayed by the Sirdars, and more especially by the Gooroos (priests), who not only claimed to exercise full jurisdiction within their own estates and in all cases in which their own servants were concerned, but also gave shelter to criminals of all kinds and refused to give them up, resulted in a great amount of crime which went unpunished. "Murder" and "Munsmaree" (the killing of one's near relative in order to bring his or her blood on the head of the other party) were terribly rife, the perpetrators were rarely arrested, and even when they were, as no capital sentence was ever inflicted in Rewah, and as that of "imprisonment for life" was to a very great extent merely nominal, as any offender with interest at Court succeeded in getting his release, the consequence was that the taking of human life was viewed with the utmost indifference.

10. There was no regular Code of law in the State, and sentences were apparently passed with reference solely to the ability of the parties concerned to make it worth the while of the officer holding the investigation to take a lenient view of their conduct.

11. To remedy this, a list of offences with appropriate punishment, based mainly on our own Penal Code, but modified to meet local requirements and usages, has been drawn up, and the following Courts established and their powers defined :—

1st. *Deputy Magistrates*.—Up to three months' imprisonment or Rupees 50 fine or both. Appeals lie to Criminal Court at Rewah.

2nd. *Criminal Court at Rewah*.—Up to three years' imprisonment or Rupees 500 fine or both. Cases in which a heavier punishment is required being submitted to the Mooktiar-i-riasut, to whom appeals from this Court lie.

3rd. *Mooktiar-i-riasut*.—Up to fourteen years' imprisonment and Rupees 2,000 fine or both. Cases involving a heavier punishment being referred to the Political Agent, to whom appeals from this Court lie.

12. It has also, at the special request of the Maharaja, been notified far and wide through Rewah territory that in future wilful murder will be punished with death.

13. Considerable opposition to our arrangements were made at the outset, and more particularly by the "Sengur" and "Chowhan" Thakoors of the Mow and Burdee Pergunnahs, by the Maharanees holding large estates, and by the Gooroos; but this has been almost entirely overcome, and matters are working smoothly.

14. The following statement shows the work which has come before the new Courts during the year under review :—

Nature of offence.			Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Murder and attempt at murder	...	...	27	44
Culpable homicide	...	...	27	35
Dacoity	...	...	7	45
Receiving stolen property	...	...	5	35
Highway robbery	...	...	2	8
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	2	3
Theft of cattle and ordinary	...	...	281	360
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,535	1,691
Total	...	...	1,886	2,221

All the cases of "murder" and nearly all those of culpable homicide took place when the Maharaja himself was administering the State, and the parties accused remained at large, but have been arrested and brought to trial within the last year.

15. *Police*.—Nothing deserving the name of police existed, the pyadas, who were supposed to discharge these duties, were a miserably inefficient set of men, the great majority three years in arrears of pay, and the mere dependants of the various district officials, and, it is said with, I believe, a considerable amount of truth, the actual perpetrators of many of the crimes which took place in the districts where they were located. I have weeded out the worst of these men, but I cannot

dispense with the services of many others until I have sufficient funds to pay the arrears due, and must therefore utilize them for the present, but every effort is being made by constant supervision to keep them up to their work.

Thannadars have been appointed to all the districts, and have discharged their duties fairly.

16. *Jail*.—The jail is a building utterly unsuited for the purpose, badly situated, ill ventilated, and when I took charge it was in an indescribably filthy condition. *Life* prisoners and those whose cases were under investigation (some of the latter had been years in jail without ever having been brought to trial) were all huddled together. All in irons, and all doing the same hard labour. I went over the cases of each individual prisoner, 150 in number; released those against whom no crimes were proved (in some instances even no one could tell why some of them were in jail, except that some Sirdar had sent them there), separated the prisoners, and introduced some plain sanitary rules; but a new jail is an absolute necessity and ought to be built with the least possible delay.

17. *Civil*.—Civil justice was, if anything, worse administered than criminal. Under the old system the Criminal Court decided civil suits as well as criminal cases, and there was above it what was called the "Royal Council," composed of two or three "Moosahibs" utterly ignorant of all judicial matters, and one or two sharp "Kayets." The Council was supposed to hear appeals from the Lower Court and to try cases beyond its power; its proceedings were governed, as far as I can make out, by no particular rules, and as suitors knew that even if they gained their cause, there was little or no chance of the decrees being executed, they ceased applying to it. As an instance of the manner in which business was conducted, I find it was not uncommon for the "Chief Justice," as he was styled, to preside in suits, civil and revenue, in which he himself was defendant, and I need hardly say how the verdict went. Another most objectionable practice was that men of influence were in the habit of seizing persons who were in their debt, confining them in their own houses, and eventually seizing and selling the debtor's property without a reference to any Court whatever.

18. The following Courts were at once established, and their powers defined as under:—

1st. *Pergunnah Civil Courts*, presided over by Deputy Magistrates, have power to try cases up to Rupees 300 in value. Appeals lie to the Judge of the Civil Court.

2nd. *Dewanee Adawlut*.—The Judge of the Civil Court has power to try all cases up to Rupees 1,000. Appeals to the Naib Dewan.

3rd. *The Naib Dewan* has power to hear appeals from all the Lower Courts, and to try all civil cases, whatever their amount may be. Appeals lie to the joint Court of the Political Agent and Mooktiar-iasut.

These Courts were hardly in working order till the middle of June, and the following statement shows the business done by them from that time:—

NAME OF COURT.			Pending on 1st April 1875.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1876.
Political Agent	...	...	.....	18	18	14	4
Naib Dewan	...	...	154 ^x	1,196	1,350	1,038	312
Civil Judge	...	...	1,497	861	2,358	1,771	587
Pergunnah Courts	...	...	16	876	892	753	139
Total			1,667	2,951	4,618	3,576	1,042

* On Royal Council File.

(a.) The appeals from the Pergunnah Courts to the Civil Judge were eight; of these decisions in 5 were upheld.

Ditto 2 modified.

Ditto 1 reversed.

8

(b.) From the Civil Judge's decisions there were 79 appeals to the Naib Dewan; of these 60 decisions were upheld, two modified, one returned for revival, and 13 transferred to Court of Political Agent and Mooktiar-i-riasut.

(c.) From the Naib Dewan's Court there were 11 appeals, of which five were upheld, two returned for reconsideration, and four are pending.

19. The number of suits remaining on the file at the close of the year is large, but one reason is that many of those which were waiting trial when I took charge were of many years' standing; and a great number of them of a very complicated and difficult character. Our present establishment can keep abreast of the current work, but it is difficult at the same time to dispose of arrears.

20. Much satisfaction is expressed by the people generally at having, for the first time for many years past, Courts to which they can have recourse with confidence that their cases will be properly investigated and decided.

21. *Revenue.*—The sources of State income are—

1.—*Land revenue.*

2.—*Muamla and chouth.*

3.—*Customs and jungle produce.*

4.—*Fees and fines.*

22. In regard to the first or *land revenue* nothing could have been more unsatisfactory than the system prevailing in Rewah. The custom of late years had been to lease out the whole country to three or four of the wealthiest and most powerful Sirdars; these men made their own arrangements with the ryots, and during the time the contract ran had full criminal, civil, and revenue jurisdiction in the portion of the country leased out to them.

Engagements entered into with a lessee were frequently broken merely on the appearance of a higher bidder, even although the party had obtained possession under his lease and actually sowed his fields; and with such high-bandedness did these men act that it was not uncommon for leases to be forced on individuals by tying them in their turbans or by throwing them into their houses, no objections or remonstrances were heard, and the jumma was realized by distraint of his property if necessary. No proper accounts of assessments and collections were made, and it was not unusual to find the tehsildars themselves holding many villages in their servants' names on trifling assessments.

The "Thikadars" on one excuse or another never, by any chance, paid up the amount they had agreed to do, and as no attempt was made to enforce the just demands of the State, the latter has been a great loser whilst the Thikadars are wealthy men.

23. On my taking charge it was decided to make a temporary settlement for two years, and Pundit Het Ram, whose services had been lent by Government, North-Western Provinces, was placed in immediate charge of this work. There was little or no reliable information showing what the revenue had been for the last few years. The khass kulms, who alone had any knowledge in the matter, stated that the whole revenue of the State was about 32 lakhs, of which 22 lakhs was alienated in "jaghires," religious and charitable grants, &c., &c., leaving ten lakhs as the income of the State, of which seven lakhs was derived from land revenue. None of the accounts produced by them bore out their statement as regards this item, and the settlement was made on the average of the last seven years, but here again much care had to be exercised, as these people, anticipating the step which the Maharaja took, put down last year's jumma at a far higher figure than the collections, and in many instances it was found necessary to throw it altogether out of our calculations.

Owing to the turbulent character of the Sengurs and Chowhans, backed up by the Raja of Nyaguree, a very powerful feudatory of Rewah, the puttabundee has not been completed in Mowgunj and Burdee, but this is in a fair way of being rectified. The settlement has been made as a rule with village residents, old lessees, or contractors.

The Durbar's sole idea was to regard increase of revenue is an indication of prosperity, and endeavoured to induce me to raise the land revenue, but it appeared to me wiser to keep in view the power and possibility of paying which happened to exist. The settlement is, I think, moderate and fair.

24. *Cultivators*.—The most industrious of this class in Rewah are the "Koormees," "Kachees," "Gonds," and "Kols." The Brahmins and Thakoors who own much land do not till or plough with their own hands, as they consider it derogatory to their dignity and contrary to their

caste; neither do any of their female relatives assist in hoeing, weeding, or harvesting the fields; and hence arises a custom, which is very prevalent in Rewah, *viz.*, a voluntary slavery on the part of low caste Hindoos, who sell themselves as ploughmen to the Brahmins and Thakoors. The origin of course is the custom of not tilling by the Brahmins these men take service, and when they fall into debt, or have no means of purchasing food, the Thakoor or Brahmin supplies it to him and his family, and he in return binds himself to serve until the debt is repaid. The Thakoor or Brahmin during this tenure of service has also to provide for the marriage of his bondsman's daughters. If the ploughman, before he has worked out his debt, runs away and takes refuge in another village, he is, as a rule, surrendered at once on application made by his old master. If, however, his new master declines to surrender him, he has to make good to the old master the original debt due by the man, as also all expenses incurred in the marriage of the daughters. The custom is so old, it so chimes in with the dignity of the Brahmin and Thakoor, and also equally well suits the necessities of the lower classes of Hindoos, who, in times of scarcity, would in Rewah, where village bankers are rare, have to emigrate or die but for the timely aid afforded them by their masters, that I see little chance of any change in this custom for many a day.

25. The principal proprietors or lessees in Rewah are "Brahmins," "Thakoors," "Koormees," and "Gonds," and the two latter are generally both proprietor and cultivator.

Rent is generally paid in kind varying from one-sixth to one-tenth share of the produce according to the quality of the land. The share of a cultivator in Rewah as compared with that of the same class in the North-Western Provinces is very large—this is to be attributed to the difficulty in tilling and realizing only a small produce, although ploughing a large area.

There is no fixed proportion between revenue and rent, the latter is hardly five per cent. in excess of the former, the difference being the profit (insignificantly small) of the proprietor.

26. The usual way in Rewah of estimating the quantity of land is by "khanree," a measure equal in weight to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds—two beegahs, *i.e.*, half khanree measure of wheat (wheat being considered the standard) would be sown in one beegah. The actual measurement of a beegah is one *dori* long and the same broad. A *dori* being 100 cubits = to about 50 yards, it is thus not much less than the chain used in survey in the North-Western Provinces $52\frac{1}{2}$ yards long.

27. Tehsildars chosen from men of position and influence in the State have been appointed to each district, and have, on the whole, carried on their duties satisfactorily.

28. The classes of soil prevailing in Rewah are "mair," "sengawan," "domat," and "bhata."

"*Mair*" is a black soil which retains water and moisture well; it needs no irrigation, nor indeed would it be possible to irrigate it on account of cracks and fissures of great depth into which the water runs

down instead of spreading over the field. This soil produces valuable crops of "wheat," "bejhar," and grains of all sorts.

"*Sengawan*" is whitish clay with no cracks in it. Crops of all kinds of grain, rice, &c., grows.

"*Domat*," two matters, *i.e.*, two soils, "*mair*" and "*sengawan*," mixed. It produces the mixed crops of both.

"*Bhata*," red dry soil, the worst class, and produces only inferior crops "koodoo," "kutki," &c., &c.

29. Tanks are very seldom used for irrigating fields, but are, as a rule, constructed and maintained merely for supplying water to human beings and cattle. In a hilly country, as a great proportion of Rewah is, the primary consideration is *bandh*-making, for want of this miles and miles of sloping tracts of culturable land lie untilled.

Hitherto, the Durbar, instead of encouraging the construction of *bandhs*, has to all intents and purposes opposed it by insisting on a nuzzerana being paid on each new *bandh*. Every encouragement is now being given, and there is every reason to believe that a great number of "*bandhs*" will be made in the current year.

30. The Putwaree system has lately been introduced, and 175 circles formed. The minimum pay of Putwarees is Rupees 5, and the maximum Rupees 10, in the Burdee Pergunnah. It is proposed to appoint a Superintendent of Putwarees in each tehsil, as also a Sudder Superintendent.

31. *Muamla* and *chouth* is a kind of tribute paid by the Maharaja's relatives, the higher class of Sirdars, landholders, and the old maafeedars or jaghiredars. It has generally been assessed at one-fourth of the income of the villages held by them, and is supposed to yield an annual income of Rupees 1,00,000, but on a scrutiny of the accounts nothing like this amount seems to have been realized for many years. It also appears that the State has sustained much loss owing to the encroachments by these men on the khalsa lands. A correct list of all the "*muamla*," "*maafee*," and "*jaghire*" holders (which at present does not exist) is being made, and it will gradually be ascertained by measurement to what extent they are in possession of lands in excess of their grants.

32. *Customs and jungle produce*.—The arrangements made for the collection of this, the second largest source of income, were as bad as those for that of land revenue. Contracts given one day were cancelled the next, and hence men of the best position would not come forward.

The contracts latterly were held by one or two Sirdars, and the amount to be paid annually fixed at Rupees 2,00,000, but I can find no instance in which the terms of the contract were fairly carried out, or the amount paid on this account more than Rupees 1,50,000. With the heavy pressure of work, and the great distance from Rewah of the jungles, it has been found impossible for the present to manage the latter "*kham*," and both items were leased to three or four of the principal Sirdars, ample security being taken from them, for Rupees 2,50,000 annually.

As a rule this sum can be realized, it is expected, without difficulty; but the great fall in the price of the two kinds of stick lac from Rupees

120 to Rupees 35 and from Rupees 100 to Rupees 25 respectively has occasioned a considerable loss to the contractor, and the fulfillment of their contract (commenced in July last) is problematical. The extensive jungles of Rewah containing much valuable timber and numerous minerals will require a distinct department of its own, but on this point a separate report will be furnished when I am in possession of more detailed and accurate information, and have had an opportunity of personally examining these jungles.

33. *Fees and fines*, derived mostly from civil and criminal suits, form a very uncertain branch of the State income. A considerable sum was raised in the Criminal Courts formerly, but this, under the present arrangements, has been materially lessened by the discontinuance of the old custom of imposing a fine in every case of adultery, the majority of which were tried by the Tehsildars on the mere report of an informer, without any complaint whatever being made either by the wife or the husband.

This custom was made a tremendous engine of oppression and extortion. At present such cases can be entertained by the Criminal Courts *alone*, and then *solely* on a complaint filed by the injured party. It was also usual to inflict a fine when imprisonment was the proper punishment.

34. *Income and expenditure*.—From the accounts submitted to me I have been unable to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the income even of the five years previous to assuming the management. It was said by the khass kulms to amount to ten lakhs as follows:—

			Rs.
1. Land revenue	...	...	7,23,000
2. Muamla	...	...	56,000
3. Chouth	...	...	10,000
4. Sayer	...	...	2,00,000
5. Fines	...	...	10,000
6. Fees	...	...	1,000
Total			10,00,000

This amount, as far as the accounts show, was not realized, and certainly very little over one-half ever reached the State Treasury.

The following statement shows the income from all sources during the year under report:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue	...	...	5,54,369	15	6
Muamla and chouth	...	...	33,233	11	3
Customs and jungle produce	...	...	1,19,141	15	6
Fees and fines	...	...	5,141	5	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	8,272	15	6
Total			7,20,159	15	2

35. For the current year I have estimated the income as follows:—

	Rs.
Land revenue, including muamla and chouth ...	6,00,000
Sayer ...	2,50,000
Fees and fines ...	7,000
Total ...	8,57,000

36. *Expenditure.*—This was one of the very first subjects which engaged my attention. The only people who had any knowledge of what this was were the two “khash kulms,” Gujadhur and Chotey Lall, who kept the accounts, determined the number of servants in the various departments, and the pay each was to draw without reference or report to any one. After weeks of continuous labor I succeeded in

* In reality the amount paid into the Treasury never exceeded Rupees 6,00,800. ascertaining that with a *nominal** income of ten lakhs the ordinary monthly cost of establishments, &c., for the preceding five years averaged from Rupees 85,000 to Rupees 90,000, or an annual expenditure of from Rupees 10,20,000 to Rupees 10,80,000.

37. Lall Rundumun Sing, Prime Minister, and I at once set about revising the establishments, and without any delay bringing the expenditure within the income. During my enquiries I found that the names of men who had been dead for years were still borne on the rolls, and their monthly salary regularly drawn; that syces, camel and elephant men, whose animals had died or been given away months and months before, were still receiving pay from the State; that grain for the Commissariat was bought at very exorbitant prices, and expended principally in feeding horses, elephants, and camels for scores of people who had no claim on the State for such an indulgence. After careful consideration the monthly expenditure was at once reduced to Rupees 55,000 per mensem, or Rupees 6,60,000 annually, and distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1.) “Moolk,” or administration ...	13,188	0	0
(2.) “Fouj,” army—	Rs.	a.	p.
Cavalry ...	8,470	0	0
Infantry ...	4,000	0	0
Artillery ...	790	0	0
Bandoghur Fort Garrison ...	849	0	0
Ekka sowars, feudal horse ...	3,907	0	0
Mahomed Khan’s Resalla ...	620	0	0
	18,636	0	0
(3.) <i>Huzoor orderly pyadas</i> ...	1,000	0	0
(4.) <i>Khasgee</i> —			
His Highness’ personal allowance	6,000	0	0
„ household expenses	7,940	0	0
„ Huzoor Put ...	2,046	0	0
„ Private stables ...	1,190	0	0
„ Gardens ...	265	0	0
„ Mistreekhana ...	113	0	0
„ Dewarth Poonarth	4,622	0	0
Total ...	22,176	0	0
	55,000	0	0

This makes a total saving of about Rupees 30,000 monthly, or three lakhs per annum, on the old establishments.

38. After several months' experience I consider that further reductions can easily be made in the "Fouj" and "Khasgee," but the Maharaja is very tenacious as regards these, and it has been a matter of policy to carry him with us in the various reforms and retrenchments we have made, and thus weaken the opposition party. The subject however shall not be overlooked. On the other hand, the civil administration in some of its departments does not offer sufficient inducement for men of the stamp we want to enter it.

39. I have succeeded in getting rid of nearly the whole of the Hindoostanees in the regular infantry regiment; they were principally men who had been in the Gwalior Contingent in 1857, and were a constant source of trouble and element of disorder.

40. Of the men whose services have been dispensed with on the reduction of establishments, I have paid all those who were on small salaries the amount due to them, or a sum of Rupees 60,000, out of current revenue, but those in better circumstances must wait till I am in possession of funds. Those men still kept on in the service have 34 months due to them, and these will be gradually liquidated.

41. All establishments are paid monthly, their bills being sent to the Mookhtiar-i-riasut's Office for check and audit and then on to me.

I have deemed it advisable to keep the entire control of disbursements from the Treasury in my own hands, and not a single pice is expended without written authority from me in the shape of a cheque. A sanctioned scale of expenditure has been drawn up and given to each department, and nothing in excess of it is paid without reference to me and sanction obtained. This system throws a great deal of work on my Office, but for the present it is a necessity, and its advantages over the previous one, where so many individuals possessed keys to the Treasury, are obvious.

42. *Liabilities.*—To ascertain these and get them even in their present form has been a work of great difficulty: the khass kulms, who alone possessed the requisite information, had kept their accounts in such a complicated and confused manner as to be intelligible only to the initiated. The custom also of giving money orders on the different pergunnah authorities in payment of bills in no way connected with the pergunnah, and of making advances to pergunnah servants from the collections without any account of such advances being made to the Sudder Office, has caused much delay and trouble at getting at anything like a clear statement of the debts. As furnished to me by the Maharaja and officials they are as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Government loan with <i>interest</i> about ...	9,00,000
2. Due to money-lenders	2,69,583
3. „ Mahajuns	4,57,590
4. „ Troops	1,65,886
5. „ Civil establishments	1,27,101
6. „ Khasgee	2,29,352
Total ...	21,49,512

Each separate account will be carefully enquired into, and I have no doubt I shall be able to reduce this amount very considerably.

43. I am sensible that much still remains to be done in every branch of the administration, and that perhaps reforms might have been pushed further and urged on more rapidly, but I am convinced that in a case like Rewah's it is wise policy to work slowly and to carry the people as much as possible with us. Opposition and discontent was to be expected from the Sirdars and officials whose plundering had been stopped, but the former has to a very great extent ceased, and the latter has not shown itself in a troublesome way of late, and I think I may with safety say that the Maharaja himself, a great number of his leading Sirdars, and the general mass of the people, appreciate the present management.

44. Before closing this chapter on Rewah I would beg to place on record the great obligations I am under to Lall Rundumun Sing, Prime Minister: from the very first he has thrown himself with energy into the heavy work we have had; his tact and judgment combined with the great influence he has with the Baghels have been of much assistance to me in the many difficult and delicate cases which have come up for decision. We are thoroughly in accord in all matters connected with the administration.

Pundit Het Ram, the only outsider who has been brought in, and whose services were obtained from the Government, North-Western Provinces, was on arrival appointed Naib Dewan and placed in immediate charge of the civil and revenue. He at once took in hand the temporary settlement for two years, which, assisted by the Prime Minister when necessary, he has made with much judgment and in the face of many difficulties; he is very hard working, fearless, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and being thoroughly independent and upright he has gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he is brought into official contact. Suitors instead of shunning the civil and revenue courts as heretofore flock eagerly to have their cases enquired into by him.

Moonshee Munohur Lall has been of the greatest assistance to myself and the Prime Minister in generally exercising a supervision over all the subordinate departments, but more especially in acting as it were as Comptroller-General in regard to the various accounts. He has a thorough knowledge of English and of the working of our Courts, and has made himself most useful.

45. *Nagode*.—The administration of this State goes on smoothly; the system introduced during the period it was under British management has been maintained, and there is more method and regularity in the administration at Nagode than in any of the other States. The young Chief is very well-meaning, but apathetic and singularly indolent for his age; his judgment is fair, but his dislike to work causes much delay in the disposal of business.

					Rs.
46.	The income of the State is about	...	...	...	85,000
	The <i>ordinary</i> expenditure	...	...	...	47,000
	Leaving a balance in excess of expenditure				<u>38,000</u>

The *extraordinary* expenditure last year was very high, but it was exceptional, and due to expenses attendant on the funeral ceremonies of the late Chief and the Raja's own mother; and also to the visits to Nagode of the Maharajas of Rewah, Boondee, and Punnah.

The debts, as submitted to me, were at the commencement of the year Rupees 52,952-2-9, and of this sum Rupees 16,313-0-2 has been paid, exclusive of the last instalment with interest (Rupees 5,000 \times 256-2-7) of the loan of Rupees 20,000 made to his father by our Government.

Life and property are nowhere safer in Baghelkund than in Nagode.

MYHERE.

47. This Chiefship is well managed by the present Raja, who looks to everything himself, and more especially the finances; the consequence is the State is free of debt, and there is a balance in Government paper of Rupees 1,00,800.

			Rs.
The income is	...	...	70,000
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	45,000

48. *Sohawul*.—There is no improvement, I regret to say, between the Rais and his brotherhood. The Chief has no doubt a somewhat difficult part to play, for more than one of the Jaghiredars is as powerful as himself, and very unwilling to acknowledge his sovereignty, but he himself is singularly deficient in tact in dealing with them. The Rais personally supervises the management.

49. *Kotee*.—This small State continues to be well administered and gives no trouble.

50. *Sidpoora*.—The condition of affairs in this small Thakoorate, which is managed directly by this Office, continues satisfactory. The finances are flourishing.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of last year	...	...	5,752	11	3
Receipts during the year	...	...	5,895	4	6
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	11,647	15	9
Disbursement	...	...	3,962	7	6
			<hr/>		
Balance	...	...	7,685	8	3
			<hr/>		

The Superintendent, Mahomed Oomur, has carried on his duties most satisfactorily.

CHAPTER III.

51. *Civil Justice*.—No suits of a civil nature are brought before the Political Agent's Court.

52. *Criminal Justice*.—The statement in the margin shows the

Nature of offences.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Murder and attempt at murder ...	2	2
Culpable homicide ...	2	2
Dacoity ...	1	4
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	2	2
Miscellaneous ...	4	8
Total ..	11	18

number and nature of cases brought before the Political Agent's Court during 1875-76. This statement only refers to those instituted in his Court in his capacity as Political Agent, and does not include those brought before him as administer-

ing Rewah, and which have been shown in the Chapter on Rewah.

53. The punishment of whipping was not inflicted during the year.

54. *Police*.—The Agency Police, located along such portion of the East Indian Railway Branch Line as runs through the Native States under this Agency, conducted their duties well and satisfactorily. Its strength is 48, and annual cost Rupees 5,988.

55. *Jails*.—There are none under the control of this Office as Political Agent; that at Rewah has already been commented on; those at Nagode and Myhere are fairly good, the prisoners well housed and sufficiently fed. There are only Kotewalees at Sohawal and Kotee.

56. *Local Funds*.—There are none under the management of this Office.

57. *Education*.—The schools at Nagode and Myhere are fairly attended, but the Chiefs themselves take no interest in them.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

58. *Military*.—A quarter guard for the detachment of cavalry was commenced and completed during the year, also a rifle range for infantry.

59. *Civil*.—At Sutna a new sixth class Post Office with quarters for the Postmaster as well as runners' lines have been built. Male and female latrines for the Agency Police lines have been erected.

60. *Communications*.—The road from the Railway Station gate to the junction with the Sutna Bela Road has been remodelled, bridged, and metalled.

On the Sutna Bela Road the earthwork was completed; all the culverts finished except three small ones; the Rampoor Bridge over the "Naar" river, five arches of 25 feet, was completed; the bridge over the

“Mugurdaha,” seven arches of 25 feet, have been arched; and a Trestle Bridge over the Tons erected. One coat of moorum has been spread over the whole length, and metal collected at road side for spreading during the rains.

On the Sutna and Nagode section, at the bridge over the Umrahun, five arches of 45 feet, the foundations of pier 3 have been put in 13 feet below water level; the superstructure has been raised to springing; the foundation wells of pier 4 have been driven down to a sand kunkur bed 17 to 19 feet below near, and the superstructure raised nearly to level of springing of arches; two of the east arches are completed, and centring removed from both; third arch is in progress, and the fourth centring also in hand.

CHAPTER VII.

POST OFFICES.

61. There are ten Post Offices in this Agency, and the return below shows the work done by each:—

Name of the place where the Post Office is situated.			Number of books, letters, &c, for despatch.	Number of books, letters, &c, for issue.	Total.	Cash receipts.	Cash disbursements.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Sutna	...	...	72,786	60,975	133,761	1,026 1 4	1,224 0 0
Myhere	..	..	20,773	19,773	40,546	394 2 6	444 0 0
Rewah	..	..	10,500	11,323	21,823	659 10 0	324 0 0
Govindghur	..	..	4,404	5,376	9,780	278 4 0	282 0 0
Jokhai	...	..	1,402	1,762	3,164	38 6 6	96 0 0
Uehara	...	...	2,700	2,249	4,948	132 0 0	120 0 0
Sohawul	...	..	1,192	1,596	2,788	76 10 0	109 0 0
Madhoghur	...	..	2,563	2,196	4,764	106 8 0	132 0 0
Nagode	...	...	37,080	30,720	67,800	1,053 4 3	924 0 0
Kampta	...	...	3,821	4,119	7,940	193 15 6	342 0 0
Total	...	...	157,228	140,093	297,321	4,559 1 1	3,998 0 0

CHAPTER VIII.

TELEGRAPHS.

62. There is no Government Office at Sutna and the Agency, and public generally have to depend on the Railway Telegraph.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

63. The only British military force within the limits of the Baghelkund Agency is that stationed at Nagode, and its strength is noted below :—

	CAVALRY				ARTILLERY		INFANTRY.				REMARKS
	European		Native		European.		European		Native		
Troops of the line			3rd B C	153					11th Madras Native Infantry	709	
Total				153						709	

or a total strength of 861 with six European officers. The health of the troops was good.

CHAPTER X.

64. *Dispensaries.*—There are six within this Agency; five during the year under review were under the supervision of the Agency, the sixth, at Myhere, was frequently visited by him, but has only been a few months under his direct control. The following table shows the work done in them :—

	Remaining on 1st April 1875	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year	RESULTS				
				Cured.	Relieved	Absented or dis- charged	Died	Remaining on 31st March 1876.
Agency Hospital	6	442	448	391	11	28	5	13
Sutna Baziar Hospital	43	1,166	1,209	968	87	77	33	44
Rewah Hospital	32	1,655	1,687	1,049	135	397	59	50
Nagode "	22	1,287	1,309	1,110	91	8	74	26
Myhere "	49	2,084	2,133	1,367	408	304	0	45
Sohawul "	16	1,330	1,346	1,242	11	14	51	29
Total	186	7,964	8,132	6,125	743	628	230	206

The high mortality was due to cholera and small-pox.

65. *Vaccination.*—With the exception of Nagode, where the Hospital Assistant has kept it up, little progress has been made in introducing vaccination into Baghelkund.

The Hospital Assistants at the several dispensaries had not the leisure to attend to it properly, so it was determined to organize a separate staff, and endeavour to press forward a matter of such importance to the people of Baghelkund where small-pox yearly carries off so

many victims. For this purpose a Native Superintendent and six vaccinators were appointed, and one of the latter sent to the capital of each of the Native States, and both by personal explanation and letter every effort made to induce the Chiefs to take an interest in the matter. At first little work was done owing to the indifference of the Durbar and the unreasoning dread of the mass of the people, but by the middle of January matters mended, and from that time till the close of the season or a little over two months nearly all the vaccinations were made. The following statement shows the work done:—

SEASON.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1875-76	1,718	295	162	2,175	23	26	1	50	85.31

This is a fair beginning, and we may hope next year to be able to push on vaccination rigorously.

66. In conclusion, I would take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the great care and energy with which Doctor Goldsmith, the Agency Surgeon, has superintended the dispensaries and vaccination operations. His kindliness of manner to the Natives, and his professional skill and attention to them, when they are sick, are much talked of by all classes, and there is every hope that the institutions will under his care be more and more appreciated, and their usefulness much increased.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Baghelkund.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT, WESTERN MALWA AGENCY, FOR 1875-76.

Dated Agar, 25th May 1876.

From—COLONEL J. WATSON, C.B., V.C., Political Agent, Western Malwa,

To—MAJOR-GENL. SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

LAST year's report on the Western Malwa Agency by Major Cunliffe Martin was a very full one, and this year I have occasion to bring no new or important facts to notice.

I received charge of the Agency from Major Martin in the end of November, having been absent about two and a half years, during which time the political affairs of Western Malwa had been efficiently and zealously cared for by that officer.

Duty with the Central India Horse at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi prevented my making the usual cold weather tour in the States under the Agency, but I returned to Indore in time to have the pleasure of introducing some of the Chiefs to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to Holkar's capital.

Rutlam and Jowrah had the high honor of receiving return visits from His Royal Highness, and gold medals commemorative of the august occasion.

The Thakoor of Piplowda was also presented.

His Excellency the Viceroy passed through a portion of Western Malwa in November 1875. Major Martin attended. Jowrah and Rutlam were visited; and at Mundisore the Raja of Seetamow came in to pay his respects. Syllana did the same at Indore.

The presence of the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Malwa in one season has relieved the political aspect of the past year from dullness, but there is little else of interest to record.

I am happy to report that the general health has again been good, but neither the khurreef crop or the rubbee have been equal to the average. Dacoities and cattle-lifting are as usual the principal blots on the morals of Western Malwa. The Moghias of the country cannot give up the temptation to harry a wealthy man's house if they have the opportunity, and it is remarkable how many men, Moghias, apparently without any reason but the innate love of plunder, will follow any celebrated leader to a midnight raid on a peaceful village.

Dacoity during the year under report has been less serious in comparison with 1874-75, and probably the hanging at Agar of a celebrated leader, Luchmun Jarria, has had something to say to this.

Unfortunately on 22nd September last another Moghia leader of distinction with six comrades escaped from jail, or they would have also

been made examples of. I trust that Rissaldar-Major Isree Pershad will soon bring them back again.

Of the other class of dacoits, Meenas from outside, we have had little trouble, but at the time I write information has reached me that two bands have left their homes in the neighbourhood of Delhi and Jeypoor, and are on the look-out for treasure parties in Central India.

NATIVE STATES.

Jowrah.—Captain Wilson has left for employment in Bundelcund, and the Nawab has lost a friend and adviser such as he is not likely to have again at his side. The Kamdar, faithful to his trust, continues to administer the affairs of the State with single-heartedness and discretion. The Nawab visited the Camp of Exercise at Delhi in January.

Rutlam is flourishing as usual under the Superintendent, Shahamut Ali, C.S.I., who has lately been raised to the rank of Political Agent—a well-earned reward. The Raja now resides much at Indore for educational purposes, and a suitable residence is being built for him. The Superintendent's report is annexed.

Seetamow.—Financial difficulties press heavier than ever. The Kamdar finding himself unsupported was obliged lately to resign his office, but, I am glad to say, has been persuaded to resume it again. If well supported by the Chief, this man will be able in time to clear the State of its difficulties.

Syllana.—The Raja continues to conduct affairs pretty smoothly now, but I have not seen him for a long time. Of the pergunnahs of other States within the Western Malwa Agency, *viz.*—

21 of Gwalior,	2 of Dewass Junior,
16 of Indore,	4 of Jhallawar,
1 of Dewass Senior,	1 of Tonk,

I have no particular remarks to make this year, save that greater obstruction to the course of justice, greater delay in the surrender of criminals and restoration of stolen property, exists in those of His Highness Holkar's than in any others.

We have to regret the death of Maharaj Rana Pirthee Sing of Jhallawar, the *entente cordiale* with whom rendered it always a pleasure to have business to transact regarding the four pergunnahs of Jhallawar within the Western Malwa Agency.

Military.—The separate report on the Central India Horse will give all statistics regarding the force.

The detachments in Bundelcund mentioned in Major Martin's last report have been recalled. Rundhir Sing having been hunted down at last, a small party of the Central India Horse assisted at his destruction.

The 1st Regiment under Captain Buller formed part of the 3rd Brigade Cavalry at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and the headquarters of the 2nd under Lieutenant-Colonel Hall marched into Indore

early in March 1876 to form part of the escort for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit there.

The force has to deplore the death of Captain Charles Bell Horsburgh; he died at Agar of abscess of the liver on the 24th March 1876. He had been Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment for eleven years, and was a very able and efficient officer.

The Government has sanctioned the equipment of a certain number of the men with breech-loading carbines, but they have not been issued yet.

Both regiments have been inspected as usual by the General Officers Commanding at Mhow and Morar.

Studs.—In the stud we have received an addition of one TBE stallion “Bugler” and six SB mares, given by Government on the breaking up of the Stud Establishment. A few promising colts and fillies have been shown, the produce of the stallions here, but as a rule they are sold into harness too young by the breeders to permit of their growing into useful horses.

Jail.—The daily average of prisoners throughout the year has been 28·81, and the cost of maintenance, including establishment, Rupees 85-4-10 per head.

The health of the prisoners has been good, and no deaths have occurred. Seven prisoners effected their escape on the 22nd September last and have not yet been recaptured.

Public Works.—The new buildings for the infantry undertaken for the Public Works Department are nearly completed.

The repair of the “bund” of the small tank lying between the town and the cantonment has been undertaken. Much water has escaped this year, and the lake is but a stagnant pool threatening to spread disease around, it is capable of being made both healthy and ornamental, but there are no funds sufficient for the purpose.

Dispensaries and Schools have all been objects of interest and attention, and the small funds available are made the most of.

Settlement of boundaries.—Lieutenant Hope, Third Assistant Agent, Governor-General, has been employed on boundary settlement duty when his services could be spared from head-quarters of the Agency, but this has not been for any lengthened period. Nevertheless eleven disputes have been settled, of which three have been appealed.

Mails.—There have been no mail robberies reported this year. I am at issue with the Inspector, who reports that the runners travel at an average speed of five miles an hour in Western Malwa. If we are to understand by this that the mails only occupy that time in transit at all seasons of the year from one Station to another, I think that the Inspector will on careful enquiry find that his average is very considerably over estimated.

Western Malwa is just as badly off for roads as it ever was, and in the rains our isolation is extreme.

No cases of kidnapping have been reported.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RUTLAM STATE FOR
THE YEAR 1875-76.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report of the administration of the Rutlam State for the year 1875-76. The state of the affairs on the whole has been very satisfactory.

2. *Population.*—The rate of the increase of population is not very favorable. It has been almost stationary. The number of new settlers in the district and the town during the preceding year did not exceed that in the previous year. The number of new houses and buildings that were constructed was 118, consisting of 59 brick and 54 kutcha houses, and five temples. The registered number of deaths amounted to 2,279, *viz.*, 707 men, 644 women, 533 boys, and 395 girls. The average rate of mortality being 20 souls to a thousand. Deaths from violence are registered 20, *viz.*, 11 by drowning, one by burning, five by suicide, and three by snake bites.

3. The number of births registered was 2,552, namely 1,329 boys, and 1,223 girls. The number of marriages was 612, *viz.*, 275 boys, and 337 girls, against 475 in the preceding year.

4. The number of patients admitted and treated in the Rutlam State Dispensaries during 1875-76 was 16,017 against 14,582 in the preceding year. The cost, including contingent charges, was Rupees 2,929. The number of children who were vaccinated was 525 against 337 in the previous year.

5. Vaccination is not very popular here among the Hindoos. The villagers seldom had the benefit of it. With a view to convince of, and induce the simple villagers to, the advantage of this great boon last year, it was considered expedient to employ on this duty men who would not be looked upon with fear or distrust. Village school-masters, who are generally in their confidence, were therefore selected and entrusted with the performance of this duty. Not having practical experience they were for a time engaged with the city vaccinator to learn the art. The work therefore was commenced rather late in the season. They had no more time than two months to practice. The total number vaccinated by them was not, therefore, greater than 62-32 being successful. Next year it is hoped they will have to render a better account of their operations.

6. Public health, as well as the sanitary condition of the town, has been generally good. There has been no cholera, but chicken-pox has been raging furiously, causing many deaths among children, even those who were vaccinated did not escape being seriously affected.

7. There was little or no loss of property caused by fires, except that of a few huts in the district. There was an explosion again this year of a gun-powder factory, resulting in the deaths of two men and one woman. It is said that these explosions are caused by stone-grinding-mills being used in grinding gunpowder. Measures which may prevent such accidents in future are under consideration and will be soon adopted.

8. The opening of an alms-house was reported last year. A provision was then made for the relief of the poor outsiders who visited the town. It has worked very satisfactorily. On the average nearly

100 souls have received food daily from this alms-house. Relief has this year been extended to all the helpless poor of the city who from bodily disabilities are unable to obtain daily food. Cooked food or cash payment, as may be considered most convenient, is intended to be provided.

9. *Civil Justice*.—The tabular return noted on margin gives the number of civil suits which were filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts during the year under review. The total number filed was 896 against 822 in the preceding

Pending at the close of 1871-75.	Filed in 1875-76.	Decided.	Pending.
336	896	897	335

year, being 74 more than in that year. The total property contested for was Rupees 98,946-13-3. The average cost of conduct of each case was Rupees 8-9-10, and average duration was 88 days; 580 cases were decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and three in that of defendants; 61 cases were struck off, 277 were compromised, and 335 remained pending on 31st March 1876. In 372 cases the parties attended personally, and 544 were represented by Vakeels against 460, being 84 more than in the preceding year. The number of writs issued was 742 against 713 in the previous year. Of commitments there were 88; of attachments 8; and 651 were mutually settled without the aid of Adaluts; 26 cases were decided by Meer Mohullas.

10. The number of appeals to the Court of the Political Agent and Superintendent was 69, in addition of 60 cases pending on 31st March 1875. Of these 46 were settled and 83 remained pending on 31st March 1876. Of the cases which were settled, 32 were confirmed, ten were revised, and four were reversed.

11. *Criminal Justice*.—The number of prisoners tried and cases decided was 1,423 against 1,479 in the previous year. The table on margin shows the various punishments inflicted and the number discharged being not proved guilty. The average duration of each case was nearly eight days and ten hours.

Filed including those pending on 31st March 1875.	Convicted.	Imprisoned for five years and under.	Flogged and outlawed.	Fined and imprisoned.	Fined only.	Discharged and acquitted.	Pending.
1,518	399	25	17	3	354	1,021	98

12. The total number of thefts registered during the year was 273, including 123 of preceding year, involving property worth Rupees 34,989 and 77 head of cattle. Of this number 90 were traced and settled, being worth Rupees 13,350 and five head of cattle; 47 cases worth Rupees 4,948 and two cattle were discharged as not having been proved; 136 cases worth Rupees 16,190 and 70 head of cattle remained untraced at the close of the official year 1875-76.

13. *Police*.—The good conduct of the police continues to give satisfaction. Compared with the previous year there has been a slight increase in the strength and cost of the police by the addition of five more men.

14. *Jail*.—The number of prisoners at the close of the past year was 74, and 65 were admitted during the year, making a total of 139.

Of these eight were transferred, one escaped, and 59 were discharged, 71 remaining in jail on 31st March 1876. The daily average number of prisoners was 78.19, and the annual average cost of each Rupees 79.13.6 against Rupees 83.10.4, being Rupees 3.12.10 less than in the preceding year. The prisoners continue to be employed on in-door and out-door duties as usual, and have generally behaved well.

15. *Revenue*.—The rainfall was as much as in the previous year. The total fall was 53.27 cents in 64 days against 52.98 cents in 54 days

MONTHS.	1874.			1875.		
	No of days.	Inches.	Cents.	No of days.	Inches.	Cents.
February ...	..	...	...	2	..	27
March	..	..	..	1	..	2
May	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	12	5	71	8	8	35
July	10	23	81	15	18	53
August	23	12	63	17	6	23
September	8	10	83	21	19	27
Total ...	59	52	98	64	53	27

in the previous season. The monthly fall was as detailed on margin compared with the same months in the previous year. The rainy crops suffered greatly from the excess of moisture. The dry weather crops, speaking generally, were however, good, and the produce abundant.

16. The prices of food-grains have fallen, and the producers have lost in market what was gained in produce by the gift of a favorable season. The market prices on the 1st June compared with those on the same day in the preceding year were in seers per rupee as noted on margin. There is a falling off in the price of every article. The year of abundance, however, is as distressing to the producer as it is favorable to the consumer. The cultivators have in consequence suffered, and felt dejected and distressed. Exportation of surplus produce alone on such occasions can afford relief to the agriculturists. This relief, it is hoped, may be greatly provided by the opening of the Railways in Central India, as in a commercial point of view exporting the produce to any foreign country may always prove a remunerative speculation.

	1875 per rupee.	1876 per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.
Wheat	12 0	12 15
Mucea	15 9	19 3
Jowar	14 8	15 7
Grain	18 2	21 5

occasions can afford relief to the agriculturists. This relief, it is hoped, may be greatly provided by the opening of the Railways in Central India, as in a commercial point of view exporting the produce to any foreign country may always prove a remunerative speculation.

17. The progressive fall in the price of opium is also now being seriously felt by the dealers, as well as by the producers. This trade has ceased to be profitable, hardly the cost price being recoverable in the Bombay market. It is impossible to escape this result. The rate of increase in poppy cultivation is now calculated at about 1,500 chests per annum. There is a decrease in demand on the other hand in proportion to this progressive increase in India as well as in China. When a trade fails to pay it must, as a matter of course, cease to exist, unless some remedial measure is adopted in time to counteract the growing evil before it becomes incurable.

18. The leases of several villages in this district have expired, and most of them will expire next year. The cultivators have, as far as conveniently possible, begun to throw land out of cultivation with a view to obtain favorable terms in future. This trick is always played

at the approach of a new settlement here as everywhere else, but it is not overlooked in reassessing the land revenue. A new settlement for 15 years is under consideration, and will be renewed as soon as possible.

19. *Trade*.—Nothing very remarkable under this head. The trade has been on decline and the tendency is still in the same direction. The staple commodity of Central India is opium. When this principal element in the trade of this province suffers, other commodities, as a natural consequence, must suffer also. Another cause which affects the local markets is the continued diversion of trade by Railways to other quarters.

20. The example set by Sindia in prohibiting the exportation of the home produced opium to other markets is also being followed by other petty States. The opium juice, the produce of the Jowra territory, was, until now, almost wholly imported into Rutlam for being manufactured. Since last year its exportation is entirely prohibited. The same course is more or less being followed by other States. This circumstance alone has caused a falling off by nearly one-third in the Rutlam import of the opium juice. How much this arbitrary course interferes with the freedom of public trade needs no comment; but a sense of selfishness just now debars the things from being seen in their true light. Time alone will make us wiser and correct the evil.

21. Cotton trade has also been very dull; it has ceased to pay. From 3,600 bales exported to Bombay in 1871-72, it has dwindled down to 578 bales exported in the year under report. There is a similar falling off in the trade of other commodities. Sugar exported during the year was not more than 8,313 maunds against 12,135 maunds, or 3,822 maunds less than in the preceding year. This fluctuating state of things it is feared will continue until the action of the Railway opening has had a full and fair play, and the current of trade has taken its natural course. It is apprehended that the old markets, which hitherto monopolized the whole trade, will, under the circumstances, give way to others more favorably situated in relation to the Railway line.

22. I may also be allowed to remark that Railway as a means for the transport of the country produce has not yet proved very attractive. Notwithstanding the Railway is open to trade within a few miles of Indore, yet the Western Malwa trade continues to travel by the old route to the Munmar Station, because the transport rates chargeable by country cartmen are more favorable than by the Holkar State Railway to Bombay. It is the cost of transport, and not the quality of the conveyance either by land or water, which is most attractive to trade. The existing Railway fares are said to be not yet within the easy reach of heavy and bulky goods and poor classes. To make it more attractive and paying the Railway fares should be brought down to the level, if not lower, of the expenses incurred by other means of transport.

23. *Education*.—It is satisfactory to observe that the taste for acquiring knowledge is being awakened, and education is better appreciated. The number of pupils consisting of Hindoos, Mussulmans, and of agriculturists had risen from 1,457 in the preceding year to 1,510, and two more Hulkabundee schools were started raising their number from 21 to 23 showing that the progress on the whole was creditable.

24. The results of the annual examinations were highly satisfactory, and what was most gratifying was that the prizes were distributed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India himself on the 17th November last, when His Lordship visited Rutlam in his way to Rajpootana. In memory of this memorable event the Municipality has, with the sanction of His Lordship, done itself the honor of founding two scholarships denominated Lord Northbrook's scholarships, one for sciences and arts, and the other for medicine. Thus His Lordship has been pleased to confer a lasting benefit on the Educational Department, an honor ever to be cherished with pride in the memory of the people of Rutlam.

25. Another measure worthy of notice is the introduction of religious preaching into the College. Purely secular education without a religious teaching is considered productive of blasphemous evils, which are sadly deplored on all hands. An immoral man cannot be a good social man. This blank in the moral training of the pupils has therefore been filled up. A day in the week is set aside for religious lectures being delivered by a Shastree Pundit to Hindoos, and by a Moulvee to Mahomedan boys. This arrangement, it is hoped, will sufficiently lead to moral accomplishments, as well as to social refinements unknown before.

26. It is also worthy of remark that in addition to his duty of educating the young Prince, the Educational Department of the State also has been placed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Mackey, whose selection for the important post of tutorship to His Highness the Raja of Rutlam will be shortly noticed. It is sufficient here to say that from his great practical experience he will no doubt exercise a wholesome control on the entire management, and the administration in his able hands may be attended with more beneficial and healthy improvements. Those desirous of higher studies may not also be disappointed in receiving the kind of education they desire.

27. The services of Baboo Sarnauth, the late tutor to His Highness, have also been transferred to the English branch of the College. He will have then exclusive charge of the mathematical branch of it.

28. In short nothing in the power of the State is spared to complete and to strengthen the educational system, and to put it on a better and more satisfactory footing. It will now, I think, provide adequate means for communicating knowledge, training the mental powers, and regulating the principles of heart and character of the young pupils. The forthcoming year is therefore under its salutary influence likely to be more fruitful in good results.

29. *Public works.*—The buildings which were in the course of being constructed at the close of the preceding year were completed during the year under report. A menagerie, a dining-room, and a flower shed are being built in the garden, and will be finished before the end of the State official year. The construction of the palace building has also made much progress, and the girders ordered from England having arrived, there is nothing in the way of completing the work. A house is also being built at Indore for the residence of the Raja, who will have to reside there in future to continue his English studies.

30. *Roads and Bridges.*—Ten culverts and three street drains, being 1,748 feet long, measuring 11,250 cubic feet, were constructed;

the bathing ghâts were also completed. The cost of these works was Rupees 8,507. At the same time 257,078 feet of road was metalled, and 308,000 feet of dry weather road was completed, costing Rupees 12,325. Altogether the cost of works constructed in this department was Rupees 20,803.

31. *Sanitary reforms.*—Public health has been good, with the exception of chicken-pox, which has been raging in the district and causing many deaths as noticed above. The sanitary condition continues to give satisfaction.

32. *Finances.*—The extraordinary charges have greatly under the head “Mehman Kharuch” exceeded the estimates. The unexpectedly large expenditure incurred during the late visits of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and the Prince of Wales has increased the charge, but this outlay has not in any way overstepped the State receipts. On the whole the financial condition has been satisfactory.

33. *Agriculture.*—The cotton cultivation from want of foreign demand continues in disfavor. An experiment of the sowing of red cotton seed was made on a small scale in some of the villages, as well as in the model farm. It has proved very successful, and the yield is of a very superior quality, far superior to country and not inferior to Hingunghat cotton. It is likely to be in favor if there is a demand. The Patna poppy seed also continues in favor, and its cultivation increasing.

34. The sugar-mill or cane-crusher continues to give satisfaction.

35. It was noticed in last year’s report that a steam engine of 10 horse-power was imported to work a saw-mill and a grinding mill. It was set up during the year, and has been working two grinding mills. As far as its operation yet extends, it has given satisfaction. Great quantities of grains are already floured in this mill, and at a much cheaper rate than possibly is obtainable by the ordinary process. The result, however, is not yet as satisfactory as is possible. The whole of the machinery is not yet in working order owing to some parts of the saw machine not having been received, and has consequently remained idle. It is strongly hoped that when all the machines are in full operation the result will not fail to be a profitable business.

36. The introduction of a cotton-mill machine of 15,000 spindles and 250 looms is in contemplation, capital to meet that demand is being raised by subscription. It is divided into 1,400 shares, each share being worth Rupees 500. The purchase of the mill complete, to be safely delivered here, is offered to be supplied at six lakhs of rupees. Labor, building materials, and fuel are here comparatively cheaper, the profit resulting therefrom may therefore be larger than elsewhere.

37. A scheme for water supply is under consideration. With that view a nulla, about a mile and half to the north of the city, is being embanked, and the embankment will be finished before the rains begin. The supply which may be collected during the coming season will give an idea whether it may be enough to supply the town or not with water. The progress of proposed water works will therefore depend on the successful result of this experiment.

* Owing to our absence at Indore the annual agricultural show was not, I regret to say, held last year.

38. Six new wells were dug during the year, one for irrigating cultivation, and five for drinking purposes.*

39. *Political.*—The momentous events worthy of notice are three, namely—

1st.—The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in November last.

2nd.—The visit of the Prince of Wales to Indore.

3rd.—The admission of the Raja into a class of Chiefs lately formed at Indore.

40. Malwa was never visited before by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. Lord Northbrook's visit in November last was, therefore, viewed with an extraordinary interest by the Chiefs and people, especially by those through whose territories he had to pass. It is indeed an event in the history of Malwa, which will always be remembered with pride and gratitude, and may be productive of many happy results.

41. The visit of His Imperial Highness the Prince of Wales which followed has likewise been highly gratifying to the Princes and Chiefs of Malwa. The spontaneous enthusiasm with which the Prince was greeted throughout India was equally indicated here. He was heartily adored everywhere, not only for his venerated high rank and dignified position, but for his pleasing courtesy, his noble and winning qualities, and admirable bearing. The Malwa Chiefs and people vied with each other to show him every mark of respect and esteem to a degree which of right is due as a token of homage from an inferior to a paramount power. In fact his visit has stirred up a fresh spirit of loyalty and good-will on all hands, which may not fail of producing great political results.

42. The great rejoicings and gratification loudly manifested on all sides at the late assumption of the title of "Empress" of India by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen is an undeniable proof of the continued loyalty of the people of India. The matter has not been received here with the slightest difference. The people have been unanimous in giving utterance to their grateful feelings, and in expressing their prompt and unqualified approbation.

43. Henceforth the young Raja is to reside chiefly at Indore, where he has been admitted into an English class of Chiefs which has lately been formed there. The services of Mr. Mackay, a well-known gentleman connected with the Educational Department of Government, have lately been secured to serve as a tutor to His Highness. He is of a high University standing, and understands well the practical work of instruction and education. Great improvements in the Raja's English studies are therefore expected under his able tuition. The Raja has been under his charge for nearly three months, and yet, I am assured, he has already made a creditable progress. He has really improved in reading, writing, and speaking English, and actually in horsemanship and polo. Nothing could exceed his docility and good feeling.

44. This satisfactory change is very gratifying and of a great consequence in the life of the Chief, as well as in the political history of the State, as much of its future prosperity and well-being, when he comes of age, will depend on the quality of the education he receives, and the mode his mind is disciplined. It is hoped he will turn out to be a

sensible, well-behaved, and well educated young man, who will be an ornament to his race, and a useful member of society.

45. I may also add that Mr. Mackay, though he has been only a few months, has already, by his pleasing manners and clever management, made himself very popular and agreeable here, and it will therefore be very gratifying that when his term of probation expires he may be induced to accept his present responsible post permanently, because as yet he is merely a probationer.

46. It may not, I presume to think, be out of place also to mention here that Malwa is very much thankful to General Sir Henry Daly for the great interest he has always taken in encouraging education among the people, and more especially among the Chiefs of this province. If even one of the present learners turns out fit for the high post he is destined to fill, his laudable exertions in this good cause may be considered amply repaid, as great good is surely to come out of this apparently trivial intellectual progress. Full and hearty success is, therefore, wished to him in this commendable undertaking by all sincere well-wishers of the country.

47. In conclusion, it is also gratifying to observe that the State Regency continues to co-operate as harmoniously and cordially as is desirable.

(Sd.) SHEIK SHAHAMAT ALLY,
Poltl. Agent and Supdt., Rutlam.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATES UNDER THE BHOPAWUR AGENCY FOR 1875-76.

Dated Sirdarpoor, 1st May 1876.

From—Political Agent, Bhopawur,

To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, Indore.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I have the honor to report regarding the condition of the Native States under this Agency enumerated in the margin.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dhur. 2. Jhaboos. 3. Ah Rajpoor. 4. Jobut. 5. Kuttivarra. 6. Ruttonmal. 7. Mutwarh. 8. Dhi and Dharanrai. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Amjhera. Dektan. Sagore. Baug. Bakaneer. Munnawar. 10. Pitlaw ud. Chiculda. 	} Sudia. } Holkar.
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1. *Political*.—The chief political events of the year have been the visit of His Royal High-

ness the Prince of Wales to Indore and Lord Northbrook's trip to Dhar and Mandoo.

The Viceroy's stay of two days gave great pleasure to his host, the Raja of Dhar, and the permission granted to fill up the unsightly gap in the fort wall, breached by our guns in 1857, has been the source of much satisfaction to him.

I need not dwell on the gratification afforded to those Chiefs who were able to be at Indore at the time of His Royal Highness' visit, but of all that company I am sure none paid more loyal service than the Raja of Dhar. He has often spoken of the high pleasure of the introduction and of the political advantage from the Prince's tour.

2. *Health and harvest*.—I wrote last year of the fine wheat crop,

Years.	PER MANI (SIX MDS.).		Years.	PER MANI (SIX MDS.).	
	Wheat.	Gram.		Wheat.	Gram.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1856 ..	8 10 3	9 1 9	1866 ..	18 13 6	17 2 0
1857 ..	7 15 9	6 13 0	1867 ..	23 12 0	20 8 3
1858 ..	7 8 0	6 3 9	1868 ..	20 6 3	15 4 9
1859 ..	7 10 0	6 10 0	1869 ..	10 13 6	15 2 0
1860 ..	10 15 6	9 13 0	1870 ..	18 9 0	13 4 3
1861 ..	11 0 0	9 12 0	1871 ..	17 14 3	15 7 0
1862 ..	10 0 3	9 13 0	1872 ..	16 3 3	15 11 9
1863 ..	13 0 3	12 3 0	1873 ..	14 12 3	11 1 9
1864 ..	15 11 0	15 6 0	1874 ..	13 7 0	12 15 9
1865 ..	15 9 0	13 4 9			

but this year we have had bumper crops. The granaries are full. Gram fell to close upon 1 Rupee per maund of 82 pounds, and other grains in proportion. Such low prices have not been known for twelve years, *vide* abstract as per margin. With the exception of an epidemic of cholera,

severe only in the Jhaboos Districts and town of Amjhera, the general health has been good.

3. *Cattle-lifting*.—There has been loyal co-operation on the part of the Rao of Khooshulghur ever since our meeting in 1875. Lieutenant Yates, who has succeeded Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, keeps his Bheels well in hand, and during the past year the Jhabooa frontier has been unusually free from border violence.

4. *Forest conservancy*.—When I visited Ruttonmal and Kattiwarra, two small Junglee Bheel States on the western frontier of this Agency, I was astonished at the rapid rate of their deforestation. I took the opportunity to urge the necessity and a simple scheme of conservation based on that which has been established in Barrea for some years. It is likely that this advice will be followed.

5. *Witchcraft*.—There have been no cases of witch-swinging or torture reported, the severe punishment inflicted last year on the Burrwas or witch-finders has had a good effect.

6. *Professional plunderers*.—The Moghias of Bukhtghur and Dhar have been quieter this year. The measures for repression and encouragement to agriculture instituted last year have borne fruit. Many have settled down, and the daily roll calls make crime more difficult.

7. The Raja of Jhabooa has not reformed his expenditure. All the savings of Jowallapershad's superintendence are squandered. The accounts of the past two years, obtained with difficulty, are abstracted in the following table and tell a tale of extravagance, the Raja's private expenditure during the past year, after all his promises of economy, having been nearly two-thirds of the revenue.

Receipts.	ACTUALS FOR		Expenditure	ACTUALS FOR	
	1874-75	1875-76		1874-75	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from all sources	1,36,987	1,37,997	Administration charges	85,444	84,336
Arrears of land revenue ..	4,65.		Khasgee or personal expenses	75,583	80,959
Borrowed from savings ..	53,500	43,161		1,61,027	1,71,295
	1,95,137	1,81,158	Paid last year's excess of expenditure	52,551	677
Balance of last year ..	53,264		Refunded to savings account	35,500	4,000
Excess of expenditure ...	677			2,49,078	1,75,972
Grand total	2,49,078	1,81,158	Total expenditure	..	5,186
			Cash balance at close of year	2,49,078	1,81,158
			Grand total	..	..
				2,49,078	1,81,158
			Memo. of debts due.	Rs.	
			To savings account for 1930	12,154	
			1931	18,000	
			1932	39,161	
				69,315	
			Miscellaneous debts	10,000	
				79,315	

There are no more savings to fall back upon, and unless at the eleventh hour matters mend, there is little hope of a continuance of good government. Already the pay of the officials have been reduced. Embarrassed finances will be followed by unpaid officials, local corruption, and tyranny; desertion of homesteads will intensify the evil by decreasing the revenue. It does not take long to transform a Bheel State from

happy contentment to crime and wretchedness. The Minister still hopes that the Raja will cease to be extravagant when he finds an empty treasury. I can't say I share this anticipation. The administration will be carefully watched, and if actual necessity demands more active measures, a special report will be made.

8. It gives me pleasure to inform you of the satisfactory management of the Bheel States of Ali Rajpooor-and Jobut. This cold season I rode through every pergunnah having personal intercourse with all the village Nuvees or headmen and most of the cultivators. I am able to speak of their contentment, and the very sound administration of the vintury.

The Bheels of Ali Rajpooor have appreciated the revised assessment made three years ago, and are now returning to the lands they had deserted in consequence of the rents having been fixed at too high a figure. There is no longer an annual fall in land revenue, on the contrary there is a slow but steady rise proving that rents are at a fair level. The fact is now well ascertained that the Bheels of Ali Rajpooor, accustomed to years of misrule and dependence not on agriculture, but the produce of the forest and plunder, were not in a condition to bear assessments, much lighter even than their steadier Bheel neighbours, who, in a long course of years, had become careful agriculturists. The burden of high cash rents came suddenly on the one class, whereas the other tribes had been gradually educated up to a higher level.

9. The cultivated area of Jobut is rapidly increasing, and the revenue is rising. During the past year an increase of 14 per cent. in the number of ploughs and $9\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. in income has taken place. The return in the margin shows the details. Three-fourths of the increase of revenue is on account of rent.

	For 1874-75.		INCREASE IN 1875-76.		TOTAL.	
	Ploughs.	Revenue.	Ploughs.	Revenue.	Ploughs.	Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Jobut	1,151	11,170	161½	1,091	1,312½	12,261

10. *Roads.*—The new road to Dhar, a valuable Railway feeder constructed at the cost of the Raja, was opened in time for Lord Northbrook's visit.

I have nearly completed so much of the road between Dhar and Sirdarpooor as runs through the Tirla Bhoomiat; a gap of 20 miles

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			TOTAL TRAFFIC.	
	Cart-loads.	Bullock-loads.	Total.	Cart-loads.	Bullock-loads.	Total.	Cart-loads.	Bullock-loads.
Malwa and Guzerat Road	4,700	5,493	10,233	589	1,629	2,227	5,389	7,122

however remains through Sindia's district, which in the rains is in part a quagmire. I beg to strongly urge the construction of this road. It will be a good Railway feeder, for even now in fair wea-

ther there is a goodly traffic, *vide* abstract in the margin. It is one of the principal lines of traffic between Malwa and Guzerat, and should certainly not be neglected.

11. *Vaccination*.—We have long wanted a vaccinator and staff to try the work among the Bheels. With Dr. Ross's kind help we have obtained a good man, and under Dr. Campbell's careful direction he has begun well; there having been 688 cases in the season, of which 624 were successful. I have been able to persuade the Bheel Chiefs to subscribe sufficient to retain the vaccinator and two assistants, and expect even better results next year. In Jobut, the Kamdar tells me, the Bheel mothers eagerly brought their children, and many more cases would have been done if the season had not been too far advanced.

There has been one case of gang dacoity, none of thuggee, suttee, or sumadh, nor any mail robbery within this Agency during the past year.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

12. DHAR.—The administration of this State has been fairly satisfactory.

Roads.—The road between Dhar and Ghatta Billode, which debouches from the Mhow and Neemuch Road, is open, and the Chumbal bridge completed. These works were constructed principally out of the Raja's contributions.

The Dhar and Doodee Road has been repaired this year, and a branch to Nalcha has been constructed. This will make the ruins and fort of Mandoo more easy of access.

Schools.—The Durbar reports that on the 31st March there were—

In one English school	...	...	53 pupils.
Five Mahratta schools	...	...	308 "
Three Oordoo schools	...	...	88 "
Eight Hindee schools	...	...	170 "
One Sanscrit school	...	...	16 "
One Girls' school	...	...	19 "

The new school building is nearly completed.

Dispensaries.—There are two dispensaries at Dhar, both have been worked well during the year, and a new hospital has been built by the Raja.

I have received no returns from the three new dispensaries in the districts alluded to in my last year's report. Dr. Campbell inspected two of them at Budnawur and Kooksee with the Raja's sanction, but the Kooksee Native Doctor was absent, and neither seemed to be as well managed as they might be. Dr. Campbell fears the men appointed in charge are not efficient, and the pay allowed is too small to ensure good men.

Finances.—The revenue from all sources is reported as six lakhs seventy thousand, and expenditure (including extraordinary expenditure) seven lakhs and nineteen thousand, showing a deficit of rupees forty-nine thousand, which was paid out of last year's balance. At the close of the year there was a balance of rupees seven lakhs ninety-four thousand, of which rupees five lakhs ninety-six thousand and four hundred is invested in Government Paper, and the remainder in State and mehal treasuries.

BUKHTGHUR.

13. The management of this estate still continues good. The Sheristadar of Ali Rajpooor, who is acting Kamdar, is doing very well. There is new life in the administration. Several tanks have been repaired, and a road is being constructed from Bukhtghur to join the Mhow and Neemuch road at Pitgara. A masonry dam is being built across the river at the town, which will thereby gain a good supply of drinking water.

The young Thakoor is at the Indore School; he was married to a daughter of a Meywar Thakoor in August last.

The receipts and expenditure have been as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Receipts, including cash balance ...	66,953
Disbursements'	48,392
Excess of income over expenditure ...	18,561

At the close of the year the debts amounted to Rupees 9,542, Rupees 3,188 having been paid off during the year.

GUARANTEED THAKOORS OF DHAR.

14. The arrangements proposed between the Thakoor of Kachee Baroda and his creditors have not progressed much, but I believe that most of his creditors will accept the compromise, and that the Thakoor is likely to keep to his promise.

JHABOOA.

15. I have nothing to add to the remarks entered in another part of this report on the general administration, but am glad to be able to report favorably of the dispensary.

Dispensary.—Paim Sing, Native Doctor, continues his active exertions for the good of the rich and poor alike. He had to contend last rains with a severe attack of cholera at Jhabooa, Ranapoor, and Tandla, and the life of his Assistant at Tandla, a man trained by himself, was sacrificed—a serious loss. The vacancy has not yet been filled up.

Education.—Want of funds prevents the spread of education. There are in

Jhabooa	...	...	...	52 pupils.
Ranapoor	...	...	...	32 „
Tandla	...	...	...	29 „
Rumbapoor	...	...	...	28 „

Finances.—The income of the year is reported as—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Receipts from all sources	1,37,997
Expenditure	1,71,295
Excess of expenditure over income ...	33,298

ALI RAJPOOR.

16. The administration is carried on well. The financial position is not so sound as it might be. The Raja's personal expenses bear too high a proportion to the income, but arrangements are in course of completion whereby this will be corrected. His allowance was fixed at a high figure to enable him to pay off personal debts contracted before he succeeded and will bear curtailment in future. The five Ranecs' cash allowances will also bear reduction, as they possess valuable jaghires, more than sufficient for their wants. By these means a saving of Rupees 10,000 is expected next year in comparison with the present expenditure, which has been slightly in excess of the income.

Education.—The schools are well attended; the average attendance has been 118.

Dispensaries.—The Native Doctor is reported to have performed his duties well.

MUTWARH.

17. The Chief is a minor, and attends the Indore School. The financial state is as follows:—

				<i>Rs.</i>
Balance on 31st March 1875	...	...	...	4,308
Receipts during the year	...	...	...	4,088
				<hr/>
		Total	...	8,396
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	3,194	
Extraordinary expenditure—liquidation of debts	...	...	500	
			<hr/>	3,694
		Balance	...	<hr/> 4,702

of which Rupees 1,500 is invested in Government scrip.

JOBUT.

18. The Rana is nine years of age, but appears quite a child; he has not yet gone to school, his mother being anxious to retain him at home under a tutor for another year.

The Kamdar has carried on the administration under this Office supervision. The steady increase of cultivation and revenue is very encouraging.

The financial position is—

				<i>Rs.</i>
Balance on 31st March 1875	...	...	...	45
Receipts during the year	...	...	...	19,503
				<hr/>
		Total	...	19,548
				<hr/>
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	13,598	
Extraordinary—liquidation of debts	...	...	643	
			<hr/>	14,241
		Balance	...	<hr/> 5,307

RUTTONMAL AND KUTTIWARRA.

19. In the cold weather I went through these wild districts, and advised upon a simple plan of forest conservancy. I trust it may be followed. Both States have been fairly managed.

AMJHERA (Gwalior).

20. The new Soobah, who has given much satisfaction, is promoted. I am very sorry to lose him. I hope we may not drift back to the old state of things.

DEKTAN, SAGORE, BAUG, BAKANDEER, AND MUNNAWAR.

21. All of Sindia have been fairly managed.

CHICULDA (Holkar).

22. This district of Holkar has been well managed, all the Durbar out-districts in this Agency are better governed, and give less trouble since the reorganization of the administration under Sir T. Madava Rao.

TANDLA PITLAWUD.

23. The exchange with Jhabooa are not yet formally ratified, though for all practical purposes the work has been completed. I trust the Maharaja may be prevailed upon to finally close the negotiations.

GUARANTEED BHOOMIAHS.

24. The Bhoomia of Neemkhera is at the Indore School. I went over all the estate this cold season, and instituted a simple form of forest conservancy for working the woody valleys of the Vindhyan spurs, many of which bend within the estate.

The administration is under our supervision, and I have lately appointed a Kamdar in succession to a corrupt man sentenced last year to a term of rigorous imprisonment for embezzlement.

I have every reason to hope for honesty; the pay has been raised, and the man appointed has been many years under training at head-quarters, and bears a high character.

Kalee Bowree.—The estate of Kalee Bowree is under the supervision of this Office. The manager is the brother of the late Bhoomia. The Bhoomia is still very young.

The remaining Bhoomias have done well.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

25. *Civil Suits.*—None.

26. *Criminal Justice.*—The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases adjudicated by this Office during the year under review.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of cases.	Persons implicated.
Murder and attempts ...	2	2
Theft of cattle and ordinary ...	7	24
Miscellaneous ...	7	14
Total ...	16	40

The average duration of each case was three days, and none were pending at the

There have been four cases of punishment by whipping.

There were no appeals.

POLICE.

27. The only body of Police under this Agency is the Nimar International Police.

The Jemadar has lately died, and a new man has not yet been appointed.

The following table shows the strength and cost of the Police :—

			Strength.	Cost.
			No.	Rs.
Horse	...	...	0	0
Foot	...	...	13	1,254

The following table gives an abstract of the statistics of the Sirdarpoor Jail for the past year, and a detailed statement will be found in the Appendix. Health and conduct good :—

Name of Jail	...	...	Sirdarpoor.
Prisoners remaining at close of 1874-75	...	11	
Admitted during the year 1875-76	...	30	
	Total	...	41
Discharged or transferred	...	17	
Escaped	...	0	
Died or executed	...	1	
	Total	...	18
Remaining at close of 1875-76	...	23	
<i>Jail charges of all kinds.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
Rations and contingencies	...	862	
Jail guards and establishment	...	84	
	Total	...	946
Annual average cost of each prisoner	...	38·5	
Daily average number of prisoners	...	24·53	

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL FUNDS.

28. The funds under this Agency are—

I.—The Agency Fund.

II.—The Chicklee Police.

III.—Ali Rajpoor Road dues (receipts divided among Chiefs).

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of these funds for 1875-76 :—

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1876.
	Balance on 1st April 1875.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and management.	Public Works proper.	Local improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to shawars in road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Agency Fund	4,693	5,290	9,983	1,153	105	392	...	...	...	...	1,889	3,599	6,394
II.—Chicklee „	2,000	2,000	4,000	562	...	...	1,254	...	...	...	132	1,938	2,782
III.—Ali Rajpooor Road dues.	3,495	11,666	15,161	2,535	...	...	...	...	...	8,270	239	11,041	4,107
Total ...	10,238	19,556	29,794	4,220	195	392	1,254	...	...	8,270	2,260	16,581	13,213

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

29. The school of the Malwa Bheel Corps is the only educational establishment directly under the Bheel Agent. Since the standard for promotion has been raised, the number attending have so increased that we have had to add another room, this is at present being constructed. Some of the Bheel Chiefs from whose districts the men are drawn have helped us with small donations.

The following table shows in an abstract form the income, expenditure, and daily average number of pupils for 1875-76 :—

Name of school Sirdarpoor.

Daily average of pupils.

English	0
Oordoo	9
Hindee (including nine girls)	169

Expenditure during the year. Rs.

Salaries	320
Contingent charges	184
Total	504

Sources and amount of income. Rs.

Grant-in-aid from Government	300
Local Funds	50
Subscriptions and donations from private sources	397
Total	747

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

30. *Military Works*.—Rifle range—labor found by the regiment, paid by Government grant—is not yet completed, but will be this year.

31. *Masonry Dam*.—The stone causeway over the Mhye River, sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rupees 3,500, is approaching completion. It will be ready by the end of June. This will save the men of the regiment a most harassing and disagreeable work in the drill season.

32. *School*.—An addition to the school-house is being constructed.

33. *Road*.—We are still working at the road, which, it is hoped, will be eventually extended to Amjhera and Dhar, but the work proceeds slowly.

34. *Civil Works*.—Communications on the Mhow and Neemuch Road, of which 50 miles fall within this Agency. The principal work done is reported as follows :—

Mhow and Neemuch Road.

- I. The Sindia and Holkar sections from 1st to 21st mile is now completed.
- II. The Dhar section from 21st to 58th mile. Work has been resumed this year. From 21st to 32nd mile the first coat of metal was spread in former years, this year it will be laid down to 46th mile.
- III. *Bridging*.—The large bridges over the Gangeri, Amodia, and Cho, and all the smaller culverts are in hand, and will probably be completed in July or August 1876.

The Chumbal Bridge has been completed.

Dhar Feeder Road.—The soling coat has been laid down, metal for the travelling coat is ready, and will be spread during the rains; the work will then be completed.

Bridging.—The road has been bridged throughout.

Wells have been sunk on both roads.

This road has been open to the public since November.

MALWA AND GUZERAT ROAD.

35. *Traffic*.—The principal imports from Guzerat are tobacco, salt, and cocoanuts; and exports to Guzerat are grain and goor. The number of carts passing from Malwa to Guzerat has been returned 598, and that from Guzerat to Malwa 4,790; 7,122 bullock-loads have passed along the road.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY.

36. The only Government troops serving within the limits of this Agency is the Malwa Bheel Corps.

The following table shows the strength and number of the sick during the year :—

From 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876, 12 months—

Daily average strength, head-quarters	...	415.
Ditto sick	...	15.2
Remaining on 31st March 1875	...	8
Admitted during the year	...	537
Total treated	...	545
Discharged	...	529
Died in Hospital	...	3
Do. out of Hospital	...	1
Remaining on 31st March 1876	...	13

CHAPTER VIII.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

37. Three disputes have been settled, mapped, and demarcated, and two cases were mapped and enquired into, but final orders have not yet been passed. There has been no appeal.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

38. - Dr. Campbell has inspected all the Native State dispensaries under his supervision, and reports favorably.

A new dispensary has been opened at Amjhera, the Maharaja Sindia having made a grant of Rupees 900 per annum for this good object. The Naib Soobah of Amjhera has given us a house, which is being made suitable under the direction of the Native Doctor.

Amjhera is one of the most unhealthy towns in the district, and we hope therefore great good will be done.

The following statement shows the number of patients admitted and treated in the Ali Rajpooor, Jhabooa, and Bukhtghur Dispensaries from 1st January to 31st December 1875 :—

NAME OF DISPENSARY.			Admissions.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Cost.		
						<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Ali Rajpooor	...	...	1,867	11	...	1,404	4	10
Jhabooa	...	...	2,853	60	111	1,240	11	7
Bukhtghur	...	...	528	7	...	605	13	2
Total	...	...	5,248	78	111	3,250	13	7

The number of lepers may be entered as the same as last year—

			Males.	Females.
Ali Rajpoor	...	..	74	90
Jhabooa	...	...	92	27
Mutwarh	...	...	3	...
Dhar	...	...	316	102

Three sepoy's of the regiment have been invalided this year for leprosy, and the medical officer informs me one more has entered hospital with this disease.

39. *Geology*.—I have rediscovered a valuable slate quarry situated in the lands of the Bhoomia of Neemkhera. The State crops up in a ridge of an average width of 100 yards with a dip of 45° N.E. and S.W. It is imbedded in trap. I followed it for a long distance. A similar ridge of syenite appears through the trap three miles to the south. These quarries supplied all the buildings and ornamental stone for the ancient temples of Mandoo, Nalcha, and Dhar 800 or thousand years ago. Since then they have been little used, for the Mahomedans simply worked up the material of the temples they overthrew.

Dr. Oldham, to whom I sent a hand sketch of the geological formation, tells me the position of the slate is curious and rare, the high dip proves it to have been forced through the trap; had the dip been less elevated it may be possible that the slate lies under the trap, and the ridge is simply the place where either the trap failed to cover it, or where by means of denudation it has been worn away.

I informed the Engineer at Mhow of the quarry, and suggested it being opened, and the slates used for paving and roofing. Captain Swetenham is opening the quarry and testing cost of carriage, &c. A fair road from Dhar has been made.

When in Ali Rajpoor this last season I found white marble. The stone crops out of the hill side, and is seen in the bed of a nullah in great slabs from two to four inches thick, the texture is fine and compact, but of rather a dirty yellow tinge; perhaps on being worked deeper the color may clear. The site is on the border where the trap country ends and the sandstone and granite of Ali Rajpoor commences.

I hearing of old mines near Jhabooa we visited them this season, and found a tract in the jungle honeycombed with narrow pits from whence apparently iron ore had been extracted years ago. It does not appear very rich.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

40. Dr. Bühler, of the Bombay Educational Department, paid a visit to Dhar this last cold season, and was interested in the collection of antiquities and inscribed stones in the Agency compound. He found part of the Kamal Moulvie Mosque paved with slate slabs stolen from the walls of a Hindoo temple or school. They had been covered with Sanscrit "Shlokas," but were carefully defaced by the Mahomedans; at the edges, however, many words and even lines are intact. When the slabs were carefully washed, the Sanscrit letters appeared as sharply defined as the first day they were cut. They are beautifully formed and are of about the 9th or 11th century.

After a most careful search there has been found on the iron pillar of Lath Musjid the remains of Sanscrit writing of a much older date, but it is so much defaced that it is impossible, I fear, to decipher it.

While at Dhar during March and April the Raja sanctioned excavation at ancient sites. We made one or two interesting finds. One beautiful little white marble statue of Buddha is quite a gem, 10 inches high. Many other inscribed statues have been found, but none dating earlier than the 11th or 12th century. Copies of all the inscriptions have been sent to Dr. Bühler. When I return to Dhar, archæological wells are to be sunk on the old site of the town. Dr. Bühler suggests by this means valuable discoveries may be made, for Dhar has been a most important seat of learning (first Brahminical, then Buddhist, and lastly Jain) for 2,000 years.

No manuscript of any great value was found by Dr. Bühler. Subsequently to his visit, an old manuscript has been brought to light—Raja Bhoja Veda. In it there is some little account of Raja Bhoja, but most of it is taken up with a narration of the hymns sung before him, a few verses are being forwarded to Dr. Bühler.

At Nalcha some statues have been dug up. This place is only second to Dhar in the interests of its antiquities.

I attach in the Appendix copies of some of the inscriptions with English translations.

41. Referring to letter from the Government of India, No. 1961G. of the 21st November 1870, the table below gives the information therein called for:—

	Total number of prisoners during the year.	Total number of sick.	Number of deaths.	REMARKS.
Dhar	243	208	4	
Ali Rajpoor	80	57	4	
Jhaboora	136	136	4	
Total	459	401	12	

42. In respect to Circular No. 1260P. of the 22nd January 1871, nothing has come to the notice of this Office showing that the crime therein referred to exists to any appreciable extent within the limits of the Bhopawur Agency.

[TRANSLATIONS.]

No. I.

On Thursday, being the fourteenth day from the new moon of the month Pousha in the year Sumbut 1332, Sadhavrat, his wife Debi

Saraswati; Sorgainshri with his wife and son; Bhoja with his wife and son called Shrisena; Sadhusen well versed in the commercial art, together with his wife, Ladu; Chandra Shri and Rajendra Sena; Bhojaka * *:—All these, belonging to the family called Khadilwal, the preceptor of which was Shri Lokasena, and belonging to the sect called Shri Mulshangha, are constantly devoted to the worship of God. (A.D. 1275.)

No. II.

A bow to the Bramha—Shivarama Deo, the son of Shiva, descendant of a noble family, (destroyer?) of powerful enemies, a man of note in this world (completed the repairs of) a well (near this) mountain temple on Monday, the 2nd day of the dark half of Falgoon, in the year Sumbut 1372, named Pramoda. (A.D. 1315.)

No. III.

On the 7th day, Wednesday, of the white half of Magha, in the year 1 (?), 223 Sumbut (twelve hundred twenty-three), Kisan, the son of Sanla Khan, and his wife, Jasadevi; and the saintly Asa, whose wife was Kadu, and who was the son of Ratna, the good wife of Langa (?), who was the son of Narottama, (the wife of) Jahla, who himself was the son of Ganada, belonging to the family of Khadilwal, whose preceptor was Hullusen that belonged to the sect called Sena Sangha (a subdivision) of Mulsangha: all these, in order to obtain eternal bliss, set up this image of the great sage Shri Suvrata Deo, and bow down always before it (A.D. 1166.)

No. IV.

Inscriptions on the images in the Jain Temple at Dhar.

Most of these images were dug up complete at Nalcha, having been buried hurriedly, probably to save them from destruction by the Mahomedans.

Memorandum on the condition of the Malwa Bheel Corps for the year 1875-76.

1. The total strength of all ranks on the 31st March 1876 was—

Bheels ...	...	...	...	358
Bhilalas ...	...	...	...	0
Naiks ...	...	...	...	117
Bunjaras	...	...	...	6
Other castes	...	...	...	98
Total				579

2. Head-quarters are at Sirdarpoor, and the following detachments aggregating 109 of all ranks are permanently absent:—

1. Satpoorah Hills ...	...	...	58
2. Rajpoor	...	...	26
3. Rutlam	...	...	15
4. Burwani	...	...	5
5. Dehree	...	...	5

Numbers 3 and 5 are relieved monthly, the remainder every six months.

3. The regiment is armed with the short Enfield. The rifle range will be finished before the rains. The regiment will pass through the musketry course next drill season. The native officers and most of the non-commissioned have already completed the course.

4. At the request of Government, definite proposals for an increase to the pay of all ranks were submitted in 1873, but no orders have yet been passed. I trust the expected boon may not be longer deferred.

5. The regiment was granted a sum of Rupees 3,500 to construct a masonry dam across the river Mhye. This will be finished before the end of June. When completed, the men will be saved from a most unpleasant annual extra duty in the drill season by the construction of an earthen bund.

6. The regiment was honored by orders to form the escort of the Viceroy during his stay at Dhar and Mandoo in November, and the head-quarters marched to Indore in March and were encamped there, forming one of the guards of honor during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

7. The Bheels fully appreciate the trust reposed in them.

8. Hitherto the 2nd in Command of the regiment has been permanently detached at Manpoor on political employ; during the past year the Government of India have been pleased to sanction the appointment of Major Miller, of the Central India Horse, to the post of 2nd in Command, present with the regiment. This officer joined in November, but was obliged to proceed home on sick leave in April last. He has been relieved by Major Anderson of the Madras Staff Corps, who has only just joined.

9. The regiment was inspected by General Montgomery in November at Dhar; he reported favorably.

10. *Conduct*.—The conduct of the men has been good.

11. *Health*.—The general health of the regiment has been good.

12. *Savings Bank*.—During the past year Rupees 5,889-1-0 have been deposited in the Savings Bank.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1875	...		3,660	6	0
Deposited during the year	...		5,889	1	0
		Total	9,549	7	0
Withdrawn	...		6,352	6	0
Balance on 31st March 1876	...		3,197	1	0

Years.	Oordoo.	Hindee.	Total.
1874-75	8	72	80
1875-76	9	169	178

13. *Regimental School*.—The average daily attendance as compared with the previous year is shown in the margin.

14. *Band.*—The bugle band is improving. We have now chromatic attachments to all the field bugles.

15. Lieutenant W. Ashfield, the Adjutant, continues to perform his duties satisfactorily.

16. Surgeon-Major Campbell is attentive in the discharge of his duties.

SIRDARPOOR, }
The 1st May 1876. }

(Sd.) W. KINCAID, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Bheel Agent and Commandant,
Malwa Bheel Corps.

APPENDIX G.

No. 169A., dated Camp Indore, 14th July 1876.

From—LIEUT. D. W. K. BARR, 1st Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India, in charge Maunpoor Agency,

To—MAJOR-GENL. SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, Indore.

As I have been in charge of the office of Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Maunpoor, in addition to my own duties, for the four last months of the official year 1875-76, I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Agency.

I.—MAUNPOOR PERGUNNAH.

The revenue of the pergunnah amounted to Rupees 7,233,

			Rs.	the details of receipts
1. Land revenue	...	...	4,412	are shown in the mar-
2. Sayer dues	...	...	1,273	gin; the amount is a
3. Abkarree collections	...	...	1,167	slight increase on last
4. Stamp	...	...	208	year, when the col-
5. Law and Justice	...	...	173	lections were Rupees
		Total	7,233	7,159.

The expenditure for the year under report was Rupees 8,527 as compared with Rupees 6,352.

Eight temporary and five masonry wells have been constructed, of the latter four were made by Government at a cost of Rupees 1,730 for a supply of drinking water to the villages of Oolancee, Aoolcepoora, Foot-talao, and Joolwana; they will of course also be used for irrigating land. The condition of the pergunnah has not improved. The cultivators are poverty-stricken and over-burdened with debt. Even in the settled villages no improvement is visible; it was hoped that during the 20 years' settlement made in 1867, the village communities would thrive, and that settlers would be found to cultivate the 2,399 beegahs of culturable land lying waste at the time of the settlement. An experience of eight years gives no prospect of the fulfilment of these hopes. The poverty of the malgoozars, on whom alone the success of the system depended, is the reason for this failure. Not only are the malgoozars unable to help new comers, but they are themselves so deeply involved in debt that all hope of escape from the grasp of the bunniah must long since have faded.

The pressure put upon cultivators by money-lenders, to whom alone, under the terms of the settlement, they can turn for advances, has, at Maunpoor, as in other British districts, ruined the prospects of the pergunnah, and crippled the promises of improvement which the easy settlement made in 1867 gave. Maunpoor, the only piece of British territory in Malwa, is surrounded by flourishing districts of Holkar, Sindia, and Dhar; and while these are well cultivated and thickly

populated, wasted fields, desolated villages, and an almost starving population are to be found in their midst in the British Pergunnah of Maunpoor. The system practised in Native States of making sufficient advances to new settlers, and aiding them through the first years of cultivation, seems to be more appropriate to the wants of a people devoid of ideas of thrift and foresight, than a settlement for a term of years on the easiest condition, with Government advances strictly debarred.

In the seven settled villages yielding to Government a revenue of Rupees 3,558 only, the debts which 174 cultivators admit to be due by them to the local bunniah amount to upwards of Rupees 23,000, doubtless the bunniah's statement would show a large increase on this sum.

The rainfall was larger than usual, being 43 inches. The outturn of the crops was up to the average, and the general health of the district good.

Education.—One hundred and fifty boys were borne on the rolls of the Maunpoor Pergunnah schools, the daily average attendance being 103.

Public Works.—A new road has been laid out from Seerpoor to Kolanee at a cost of Rupees 580. Lines for the Pergunnah Police were built costing Rupees 520, and four wells alluded to above constructed at a cost of Rupees 1,730.

Dispensary.—One thousand nine hundred and seventy-three patients were treated during the past year, and 72 children were vaccinated. The hospital is clean and comfortable, and has been well attended. The Native Doctor, Fyz Mahomed, is skilful and obliging.

Forests.—The teak preserve is doing well, and in a few years will represent a large sum of money. There are 45,954 young teak trees, about ten feet in height, and of an average diameter of eight inches: these are now valued at from Rupees 3 to Rupees 5 each. In five years the trees will fetch from Rupees 10 to Rupees 25 each.

Boundary disputes.—A boundary dispute between Maunpoor and the Muhesar Pergunnah of Indore was settled during the year by Lieutenant Hope, 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Local Funds.—The following statement shows the condition of the local funds for the year under report:—

NAME OF FUND.			Balance at end of 1874-75.	Receipts for 1875-76.	Total.	Expendi- ture for 1875-76.	Balance at end of 1875-76.
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Municipal Fund	...	..	131	219	350	141	209
School Fund	...	..	93	80	173	40	133
Road Fund	...	...	176	168	344	97	247
		..					
Total	...	...	400	467	867	278	589

II.—BURWANEE STATE.

The State under the care of the Dewan continues to prosper. The revenue has increased from Rupees 87,693 in 1874-75 to Rupees 93,944; the expenditure, Rupees 85,286, has been well laid out, and is within the Budget estimate for the year. Besides Rupees 1,15,000 invested in Government paper, there is a cash balance of Rupees 33,306.

JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.—Two hundred and thirty-two cases were decided during the past year, the total value of suits being Rupees 23,373.

Criminal Justice.—One hundred and eighty-four persons were brought before the Courts, of whom 162 were convicted. There was one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and one attempt to commit murder. In the former two individuals were on conviction transported for life. One murder case pending enquiry at the end of 1874-75 was decided during the year, and the murderer was convicted and sentenced to transportation.

EDUCATION.

There are thirteen schools in the State, the daily average attendance of the pupils has been the same as reported last year, *viz.*, 349.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A trestle bridge has been constructed across the River Nerbudda at Moheepoora at a cost of Rupees 1,601. The Dewan hopes that this bridge will bring a yearly income of upwards of Rupees 1,000 to the State. A small tank has been made in the village of Pichode, three miles west of Burwanee. The work cost Rupees 800. It will supply the villagers and their cattle with drinking water, the want of which was before much felt.

Agriculture.—The rainfall this year was 25 inches against 18 inches in 1874-75. The outturn of crops was better than last year, and 2,555 beegahs of new land have been brought under the plough.

Dispensary.—Three thousand eight hundred patients were treated during the year, and 217 children were successfully vaccinated.

Health.—Cholera was prevalent in the country from May until the end of August, but in a mild form.

III.—JAMNIA BHOOMIAT. (*Under management.*)

The subjoined table shows the receipts and expenditure of this small estate for the past year.

Revenue.		Amount.	Charges.		Amount.
		<i>Rs.</i>	ORDINARY.		<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue	...	6,610	Land revenue	...	1,074
Sayer dues	...	329	Public Works	...	2,122
Abkaree	...	150	Law and Justice	...	1,090
Customs	...	314	Political charges	...	1,969
Law and Justice	...	161	State charges	...	2,150
Miscellaneous. including Tankas, &c.	...	5,422	Miscellaneous	...	1,247
					9,952
			EXTRAORDINARY.		
			On account of debts due to Ex-Kamdar Bhopjee.		3,000
			Tuccavee advances	...	672
					3,672
Total	...	12,986	Total	...	13,624
Balance	...	2,984	Balance	...	2,316
Grand total	...	15,970	Grand total	...	15,970

The estate is now out of debt. It has been under the management of this Office for the last ten years, during which time debts to the amount of Rupees 36,000 due to the Ex-Kamdar have been paid off. The income has steadily increased, and the prospects for the future are fair. The young Bhoomiah is still at the Residency School, Indore. He is a steady, quiet lad, 20 years of age, and ought soon to be associated in the management of his holding, with a careful man to guide him for the first few years; the Bhoomiat should be an example of the prosperity which a Bheel Chieftain can attain by civilization and culture.

Three wells were constructed this year for the double purposes of drinking and irrigation at a cost of Rupees 1,604. Since the estate has been under our charge fourteen wells, &c., and one tank have been constructed. The outturn of crops was below the average. The rainfall was 30 inches as compared with 26 inches in 1874-75. The health of the country was not good, fever being very prevalent from October to December.

IV.—THE BHOOMIAHS.

The conduct of the Bhoomiahs of Rajghur, Gurhee, Bharoodpoora, and Koteeday has been good. The Bhoomiahs of Bharoodpoora and Koteeday, and the Bhoomiah of Chiktiabur (under Bharoodpoora), being heavily pressed by the bunniahs on account of debts due to them, asked that their estates might be taken under the management of this Office. A detailed report having been submitted regarding their debts, your sanction to this measure was received in November last. The estates were taken under management on 1st December 1875, and a strict attention to receipts and expenditure instituted, which will, it is hoped, in a few years free the Bheel Bhoomiahs from their difficulties, and enable them to start afresh.

V.—BAGODE PERGUNNAH (DEWASS). (*Under management.*)

The total revenue of the pergunnah amounted to Rupees 3,141-13-6; the expenditure was Rupees 1,302-10-11, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,839-2-7 to be divided between the two Chiefs of Dewass.

Justice.—Thirty-nine civil suits were decided during the year, 43 criminal cases were tried, and 23 persons convicted.

Police.—Property to the value of Rupees 877 was stolen, of this Rupees 150 worth has been recovered.

Education.—Thirteen boys are borne on the roll of the school at Padlia.

Agriculture.—The rainfall was 35 inches; crops up to the average; 27 kutchra wells were sunk by the cultivators; health good; no epidemic of any kind occurred.

VI.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

Traffic.—Merchandize valued at Rupees 67,41,742 passed along this road during the past year, 4,163 chests of opium went by this route from Malwa to Bombay as compared with 5,645 in 1874-75.

Road and opium dues.—The total receipts were Rupees 15,090-14, and expenditure Rupees 2,892, the balance available for distribution to the co-sharers of the road dues being Rupees 12,198-14.

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	
Maharaja Holkar	24	shares	...	...	6,687	10	8	
Raja of Dhar	11½	"	...	...	3,209	4	7	
Rana of Burwanee	3	"	...	...	2,291	16	9	
The Bhoomiahs	2½	"	...	...		
Khacuts, &c	2	"	...	...		
	<u>33</u>				<u>12,198</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	

Road Local Fund.—The condition of the fund is as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance at end of 1874-75	...	423	4 5
Receipts during 1875-76	...	2,086	4 10
		<hr/>	
Total	...	2,509	9 3
		<hr/>	
Expenditure for 1875-76	...	1,882	10 0
		<hr/>	
Balance at end of 1875-76	...	626	15 3
		<hr/>	

Judicial.—The returns of civil and criminal cases have been submitted. One case of dacoity occurred near Goojree on the road. Most of the dacoits were captured, and on conviction were sentenced to imprisonment for ten years.

Police.—Property to the value of Rupees 4,713 was stolen, of this Rupees 1,173 has been recovered.

Dispensary.—Eight hundred and forty patients were treated in the Khull Dispensary. There were 15 deaths.

VII.—HIS HIGHNESS HOLKAR'S PERGUNNAHS.

The only noteworthy event in these districts has been the completion of the new term of lease in the Pergunnah of Dhurgaon given in exchange to His Highness the Maharaja by the British Government in 1867. The 20 years' settlement made by Major Keatinge in 1855 expired last year. The revenue has been raised by His Highness from Rupees 11,000 to Rupees 38,000, an increase which will be much felt by the cultivators. The health of the district has been good, and the outturn of crops equal to the average. The management has been well conducted by the Soobah of Nimar, who is civil and obliging in his relations with this Office.

APPENDIX H.

No. 148, dated Goona, 1st May 1876.

From—CAPTAIN H. BULLER, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—MAJOR-GENL. SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Govr.-Genl., Central India.

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward for your information the annual report of the different districts and Chiefships under my control. The year, which has been such an eventful one to all India, owing to the visit of His Royal Highness, has also proved one of great interest to the Chiefs of this district. Unfortunately, however, fearing the necessary heavy expenses consequent on a visit to Gwalior or Indore, and owing to their limited incomes, none of the Chiefs from this neighbourhood were present in person at either of the abovenamed places; great however was their regret, and the interest they displayed in learning all particulars regarding the Prince's movements, showed how rejoiced they would have been to have had the honor of paying their respects to him, could such have been conveniently arranged.

2. The crops during the past year have been somewhat above the average, and with the exception of a short outbreak of cholera during June last, the general health of the district has been good. The epidemic was first brought to this district by gangs of coolies returning from works on the Indore State Railway. Sheds were erected, and all suspicious cases at once set apart. In a few weeks it entirely disappeared. During the time it was prevalent, however, deaths to the number of 67 were registered. Of these 43 were at the town or in the neighbourhood of Ragooghur, 14 at Chuppra, 7 on the Agra and Bombay Road, and 3 at Goona.

3. With the exception of cattle-lifting, which, I regret to have to report, is still prevalent, there has been little crime reported in the district. The most serious case coming under my notice was the robbery of the Government mail on the Agra and Bombay Road, at a place in the hills about eight miles from Goona. The affair took place on a dark and stormy night, the mail runner was struck down with a sword cut, the bags opened, and the sum of Rupees 72 in cash plundered therefrom. Some men of known bad character were arrested on suspicion, but the theft could not be brought home to them. There is, however, every reason to believe that the robbery was not a pre-arranged affair, but effected on the spur of the moment by some two or three plunderers, who happened to meet the mail at night when insufficiently protected.

As the spot where the robbery occurred was well within the limits of the Gwalior territory, and as the runner was not guarded by a mounted sowar in accordance with the orders of Government, but merely accompanied by a weak lad on foot, I held the local officials to blame, and directed that the full claim of property stolen should be paid by the Gwalior Durbar. This order, though issued some six months ago, has, I regret to say, not yet been complied with. As the claim is indisputably due from the Durbar, I trust further delay in payment of same will not take place.

4. With a view to prevent similar occurrences in future, another road choki has been established near the scene of the robbery, and four district mounted police located there.

Another choki is much required at the Negul nullah between the serais of Binagaon and Ghorapachar, where some three miles of road has hitherto been left insufficiently protected.

Application for establishment of this has been submitted to the Durbar, and it is hoped will be duly sanctioned.

5. A murder was committed in the district of Araon by an inhabitant of that territory named Hindoo Sing. After the deed was effected the criminal escaped across the border, and all trace of him for the present appears to have been lost. The police of the neighbouring States have however been urged to arrest him, and to use all endeavours in ascertaining his whereabouts.

Several complaints of robberies and cattle-lifting having been made by different States against Pailad, Patel of the Bheel village of Kathe in the Ragooghur district, also against the villages of Muriaghur in Jamneh, Gurra, and Morella in Chachowra, Gwalior, I caused the arrest of the Patels of all these villages to be made, and as the charge of receiving stolen property was proved against them, I have sentenced them all to different terms of imprisonment. The result has been most beneficial, and complaints against these notorious villages have for a time entirely ceased.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

6. *Bujrunghur*.—Gwalior territory comprises the four pergunnahs of Bujrunghur, Ranode, Pachar and Chachowra.

The settlement of these pergunnahs has at last been completed, though the papers of the Pachar and Chachowra district have as yet not been shown to the Maharaja of Gwalior. The total revenue, I am informed by the Durbar officials, amounts to the sum of Rupees 4,11,000, which is about Rupees 13,000 less than the amount proposed two years ago. The term of settlement, I hear, is to be for 12 years, which is an improvement on the old short term tenure, and should tend to increase cultivation and the general welfare of the district.

7. In September last Waman Rao Tantia was appointed to the charge of this Soubhat, in room of Govind Rao Chimnaje. The change has been for the good, and has given satisfaction throughout the district. Waman Rao is a man of intelligence and zeal, and endeavours to ingratiate himself with the neighbouring guaranteed Chiefs and mediated Thakoors. During the time he has held office he has most cordially worked with me in all matters, and there is every reason to hope that, if he is maintained in his present position, the districts will in course of time be brought into a more satisfactory state.

8. In November the pergunnah of Chachowra was officially transferred from the Sehore Agency to this. The arrangement, which is convenient for all parties, Chachowra being much nearer Goona than Sehore, was effected at the instigation and request of the Political Agent at Bhopal, to whom my thanks are accordingly due.

9. The annual fairs of Bisboojee near Bujrunghur, and Moondra in Araon, were, considering the small population of the neighbourhood,

fairly well attended. At the former about 50,000 people were present, and a large amount of merchandize was sold. The revenue derivable therefrom showed an increase of Rupees 140 over that of the previous year. This fair annually increases in importance and reflects credit on the name of Kishen Rao Annund, formerly Soubah of Bujrunghur, through whose exertions it was first started. In company with the officers of the Central India Horse located at Goona, I visited this fair, and encamped there for three days. The arrangements made by the Soubah Waman Rao were good in every respect, and the crowds frequenting the fair seemed thoroughly to enjoy their holiday. As yet no horses or cattle are brought for sale, but endeavours are being made to encourage the zemindars to do so, and the Durbar has been requested to remit for a time all taxes on sales of live animals.

10. *Araon and Miana*.—These two pergunnahs granted in jaghire by His Highness the Maharaja Sindia to his cousin Kishen Rao Jaddoo Bahadoor, have for the last few months been without any recognised manager. The late Kamashdar, Gunput Rao Balkishen, a zealous and hard working official, not being satisfied with his treatment by the Jaghiredar, resigned his position, and since then one of his subordinates has been carrying on the duties, supervised by an Agent, Seth Gumbir Mull, at Gwalior. When passing through Morar in February, I took the opportunity of meeting Bappoo Sahib Jaddoo, and bringing the subject to his notice. I trust therefore he will now take early measures for the appointment of some efficient and trustworthy official.

The land in the jaghire is good, and if encouragement was given to the cultivators, and loans advanced to them for construction of wells &c., the outturn of opium would be far greater, and the income much increased.

11. *Ragooghur*.—Raja Jeymundil Sing, the Chief of this State, is shrewd, possessed of good manners, and takes a great interest in his affairs. In December last the marriage of his somewhat elderly daughter was effected with the young Chief of Sheepoor Baroda. The great dissimilarity of age between them was apparently overcome by the payment of a heavy dowry, a lakh of rupees in cash, jewelry, elephants, and horses being handed over to the young Raja. A portion of this, amounting to Rupees 38,000, was presented by a relative of the family, the Raja of Ayah, but the remainder of the dowry had to be produced by the father, which necessitated a heavy loan from an influential banker of the district. With a view to repaying this amount Raja Jeymundil Sing has agreed to make over all the revenues of his State, amounting to about Rupees 25,000 annually, to the banker for the next four years, after deducting the sum of Rupees 700 per mensem for his own private expenses. If this arrangement is adhered to his estate should be clear of debt by the end of the above mentioned term.

12. The mother of the reigning Chief died lately at Muttra, whither she had gone on a pilgrimage. Her property, consisting of two villages, rental of which amounts to Rupees 2,400, now lapses to her son.

13. At Bursoollah, one of the villages on the Indore road, the Raja has lately built a substantial masonry serai which was much required; a guard house for the detachment of the Central India Horse has also been erected. These buildings together will have cost him upwards of Rupees 3,000.

14. A new police choki was at my suggestion established on the Agra and Bombay Road at the junction of the Ragooghur and Dha-noadah States, where it was much required. Each State pays half the expenses of the policemen maintained there.

15. The Collector of Customs at Bujrunghur has applied to be permitted to levy khoont, *i.e.*, minor transit dues, on all goods brought into the Ragooghur State. This tax, which is vexatious to all, the cause of great injustice and oppression, and in reality of no great pecuniary gain to the revenue, is one which it must have been His Highness' intention to abolish when he sanctioned the publication of the last code of sayer rules. In this mention is only made of four taxable articles, *viz.*, opium, grain, salt and iron. I have therefore directed the levy of the usual customs on these, but declined to issue orders for the re-establishment of the khoont dues, which in most other States of importance have long since been abolished.

16. *Chuppra Pergunnah, Tonk.*—It is with pleasure that I again have to report on the able management of this district by the Amil, Mahomed Aman Khan. He works with zeal and justice. Complaints from this pergunnah are rare, and all wishes and instructions issued from this office are readily complied with.

17. A question has lately arisen between the Keechee Thakoor of Teetakerri and the Nawab of Tonk regarding the amount of nuzzerana to be paid as succession fee. I wrote to the Nawab on his behalf, and the latter has agreed to waive higher demands, and to accept the sum of Rupees 300, which the Thakoor has been told to remit in two instalments.

18. *Gurrah.*—Raja Bijjey Sing is a well-disposed Keechee Chief, who has of late years paid attention to business, and interested himself more in the affairs of his State. His chief adviser, Dewan Dowlat Ram, is a straightforward, honestly disposed official, whose advice the Raja would do well always to accept.

The Raja has lately forwarded a letter to Gwalior, soliciting from the Maharaja the favor of a khillut or other aid on the occasion of the marriage of his son. This request, I trust, His Highness will graciously receive, as the Raja has ever been a well-wisher of the Gwalior Durbar.

19. *Parone.*—Raja Man Sing paid a visit to Gwalior last December, and remained there for six weeks in the hope of obtaining an interview with the Maharaja. This, I regret to say, was not granted him, but the Durbar at his request remitted some heavy claims for arrears of sayer dues, &c., which they held against him. Now that a period of 18 years has elapsed since the time when the Raja was in arms against Sindia, it is to be regretted that His Highness was not inclined to behave more liberally, and extend to the once refractory but now penitent Chief the clemency which has been thrown by the British Government to other rebellious subjects. A few acts like this would go far towards strengthening the Maharaja's position, and would win over to his side hundreds of followers, who now are but lukewarm in their professions of allegiance.

20. Nowrunjun Sing, son of the Ex-Raja of Chuckernuggur, who was implicated in the rebellion of 1857, and who has since been residing at Parone under the security of Raja Man Sing, has requested to

be permitted to change his residence from Parone to the Gwalior territory, where he has some relatives living. This, I trust, Government will sanction, and on the Durbar intimating to me that satisfactory security for him has been obtained, an application to this effect will be submitted to you.

21. *Bhadowra*.—Raja Mohun Sing has during the past year continued to supervise his small Chiefship with his usual care and forethought. He is thrifty and penurious, but at the same time liberal for charitable objects. In this he quite sets an example to the other Chiefs of the district. In my report last year I mentioned that he had presented a donation of Rupees 2,000 to the Goonah dispensary. This year he has granted the sum of Rupees 600 for improvements of the ghât, road and steps at the shrine of Kedarnath in his territory. This was much needed, and will be a great boon to the pilgrims and others who annually frequent that place.

22. Mohun Sing has lately started on a journey to Bindrabun, Hurdwar and Badrinath, taking with him some fifty of his followers. He intends to be absent for the next three months, during which time he has entrusted all his affairs to his only son, Muddun Sing, a well meaning youth, but not possessed of much intellect or strength of character.

23. *Omri*.—Affairs here continue much the same. Raja Mokum Sing is in his dotage, and the management of business is conducted by his eldest son, Rundhir Sing, who has begun to interest himself in the same.

24. A boundary dispute arose between this State and that of Keowda, belonging to Devi Sing, an intelligent active Keeshee Thakoor. I visited the place last month accompanied by the respective Thakoors, and together an amicable settlement was agreed upon. Boundary pillars for a distance of four miles were erected, and a compass survey of same drawn up, and given to each party. Hereafter I trust no further cause of dispute can arise.

25. A long standing grievance is yet unsettled regarding the boundary of the villages of Posur, Omri and Sakutpur, Gwalior. The Raja complains that the Gwalior villagers yearly encroach on his land; no defined boundary has in my opinion ever existed. A short time ago I endeavoured to get this matter arranged, but the Omri people put forward somewhat extravagant claims, and the Gwalior Durbar was unwilling to aid in getting any settlement effected. To prevent further disputes arising however, some settlement should be insisted on, and pillars erected. I have therefore again brought the matter prominently to the notice of the Durbar, and trust they will no longer decline to go into the subject. The land under dispute was doubtless at one time the property of the Omri State, and was lent to the Durbar as a grass preserve for the use of the Mahratta cavalry force located at Goonah. Now it is no longer required for this purpose, a refund of a portion of it might with fairness to both parties be made, and all further disputes put a stop to.

26. *Sirsi*.—The accounts for the past year have not yet been submitted, I am therefore unable to give a precise account of their state. Expenditure however has been reduced, though the income, I fear, has

been but slightly increased. Want of funds, good cultivators, and energy on the part of the manager, Chunderban, have prevented much improvement of the land. The State however has not been suffered to run into debt, which is so far satisfactory, and crime in the district, as far as I can hear, has sensibly decreased. This is the second year now which has passed without a charge of cattle-lifting being brought against any inhabitant of this State.

27. The customs post established near Sirsi by the Gwalior authorities is a cause of much annoyance. The manager has sent a letter to the Durbar praying for its removal, and offering to pay a nuzzerana of Rupees 300 as succession duty. This, I trust, His Highness will be pleased to accede to.

28. *Dhanowda*.—As yet the debt of this State has not been much reduced. Thakoor Burrut Sing and his relative Thakoor Gopal Sing are neither of them men on whose word the slightest reliance can be placed.

Their monthly expenses have however been reduced by half, so in the present year their finances should begin to look better, and some instalments towards payment of debts handed in.

29. The sons of these men, Bhim Sing and Ram Sing, both ignorant young lads, were by my orders sent in to Goonah to study several times last winter. On different excuses however they invariably returned to their homes after a few days' stay, and I have now abandoned all hope of instructing them here. When funds are forthcoming, it would be advisable to send them both to the Central India College at Indore.

30. *Justice*.—Twenty-five criminal cases have been tried by this office during the past year, and 22 civil suits disposed of. The total value of awards in the latter amounted to Rupees 5,648-8, the greater portion of which were suits against a shop-keeper in the cantonment bazaar.

31. *Jail*.—The number of prisoners confined in the jail during the year was 30, which showed a daily average of 12·1. The total cost of prisoners, including jail establishments and guards, amounted to Rupees 1,424-11-3, which divided, gives the cost five annas per man daily. Several additions and improvements have been made to the jail. Two strongly built cells added, and gram grinding as a punishment introduced with beneficial results. The head jailor had a short time ago to be removed for general inefficiency, and a trustworthy old Sikh soldier appointed in his place; far stricter discipline is now maintained.

32. *Public Works*.—The different roads in cantonment have been kept in repair. A large masonry bund and causeway 10 feet wide has been built over the nullah near the cantonment bazaar. This will be the means of forming a large tank, and will in future years prove a great boon to the inhabitants. The Agra and Bombay Road from Miana on the north, to the Parbatty river on the south, has been put in order and kept duly.

The quarter-guard in the cavalry lines has been enlarged and re-roofed.

The establishment of two staging bungalows has been maintained from the Local funds.

An earthen roadway has been made across the Parbutty river at Nimkheree, and a plan and estimate submitted to Government for the completion of the permanent masonry causeway. Sanction for this would be a great boon to all travellers along the Indore and Gwalior Road.

33. The charge of this subdivision has lately been made over to Mr. Melville, Supervisor, Mr. Meik, the former Assistant Engineer, having been transferred to Mhow.

34. *Postal*.—With the exception of the case alluded to in paragraph 3 of this report, the mails have been carried by runners with safety and regularity. The despatch and delivery of letters have been efficiently conducted by Koorey Sing, the Postmaster, who has for many years past been stationed at this place. Repairs to the office, hitherto much needed, have been duly executed.

35. *Telegraph*.—The entire length of wire throughout the Goonah district has been carefully inspected by Mr. Larkins, the Assistant Superintendent, during the winter months. He now reports the line in good working order. Churn Sing, the officer in charge of the Goonah office, invariably performs his duties with zeal and intelligence. I trust therefore he may be permitted to remain permanently at this station.

36. *Dispensary*.—This is supported by His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, for which he allows a donation of Rupees 1,000 per annum. Government supplies medicines and instruments free of cost. Other Chiefs of the district at times give grants-in-aid.

Last year it was ably superintended by Dr. Edis, and for the last two months by Dr. Barclay, who takes a great interest therein.

The benefit to the country is inestimable, and my wish is to obtain sufficient funds to meet the expense of erection of a few more wards.

The returns show 282 in-door and 991 out-door patients, at a total cost of Rupees 1,748-9-6; 1,151 patients were cured and 33 died; 1,121 children were vaccinated, of which 758 cases proved to have been successful, 176 doubtful, 187 unsuccessful.

Both medical officers unite with me in testifying to the energetic manner in which Native Doctor Habeeboolla Khan has performed his duties. His work is sound and good in all respects.

37. *Studs*.—Three stallions have been kept in work during the past year, and 72 mares were served. From enquiries lately made about 36 mares are found to be in foal, or to have colts at heel.

The T. B. English horse "Thorndale" has been sent to Augur, and his place here filled by another T. B. "Bugle," which has lately been sent down by the Government from the Home Stud at Kurnal. Three half-bred mares have also been presented by Government for brood purposes. A paddock for these has been enclosed, where they can roam loose day and night.

38. *Military*.—The 1st Central India Horse has been located here during the past year. Detachments as usual have been supplied to the different posts ten miles apart, along the Agra and Bombay Road, and also to the Military Cantonment of Sehore.

In November the head-quarters and two squadrons of the regiment marched to Delhi to take part in the recent camp of exercise, where they had the honor of being inspected and reviewed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In the same month also a troop was detached to Dhar, 200 miles from this, to act as escort to His Excellency Lord Northbrook on his visit to that place. In March another troop was present at Indore on the occasion of the Prince's visit.

With these exceptions the regiment has been occupied in its usual cantonment duties.

I would beg to bring to your notice that the Corps has not as yet been supplied with the new breech-loading carbine, though the sanction of Government for distribution of same has long since been received.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDORE FOR THE FUSLI YEAR 1285, A.D. 1875-76.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,—

1. I beg to submit the Administration Report for Fusli 1285 for Your Highness' perusal.

2. In the year under review His Excellency Lord Northbrook, the late Viceroy of India, visited Indore and portions of the territories of the Holkar State, and expressed himself favorably on the condition of the people he had the opportunities of seeing.

3. A grand Durbar for holding a Chapter of the Star of India was held at Calcutta by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Your Highness was present on the occasion.

4. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales graciously paid a visit to Indore, and was pleased with the reception given him, and with all that he had an opportunity of seeing.

5. The cordiality which had been existing between the Durbar and the British representatives was maintained throughout the year.

6. *Railway*.—No extension of the Holkar State Railway took place, and a gap of 20 miles between Indore and Choral still continues.

7. Lands for the construction of the Neemuch Railway have been taken up by the British authorities, and the work thereon is approaching completion.

8. *Salt*.—The Government of India having arranged to furnish the Indore Government with good salt at a price which would drive bad salt out of the market, a new department has been organized for its sale. This is a tentative measure for a year, as both Governments are anxious to see how it would work.

9. *Coinage*.—The proposal of the Indore Government that the British mint should on certain conditions coin the Indore rupee, equal in value to that of the British, has been accepted by the Secretary of State. This measure is one of those which Your Highness has introduced to remove inconvenience to trade, and to facilitate intercommunication between these and British territories.

10. *Postal*.—With a view to improve postal communication between these two territories, an arrangement was made with the British Post Office for receiving and distributing letters addressed to places within the Maharaja's kingdom, and for handing over to the British Post Offices letters proceeding from the same.

11. *Taxation*.—Your Highness was graciously pleased to abolish the tax levied on pilgrims proceeding to the Pagoda of Onker, as also the tax on timber floating up and down the Nerbudda.

12. *Abkaree*.—To discourage drunkenness, and to enable the drinking public to obtain liquor which may not be deleterious, and to secure

other advantages, arrangements were made in the large towns of Mhow and Indore for its being sold by one and the same contractor under whom the Abkaree Department would be managed with advantage to all concerned.

13. *Legislation.*—Rules for the administration of civil and criminal justice have been under preparation. These have been founded upon the forensic and ethical codes of many civilized nations. They will be soon passed in the Durbar, and submitted for the final sanction of Your Highness.

14. Certain regulations for the improvement of village government were generally sanctioned by Your Highness, and the details thereof are under the consideration of the Durbar, and will at an early date be placed before Your Highness.

15. The system of trying important civil and criminal cases by jury was sanctioned and will come in force.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

16. The following extracts from the report of the First Judge of the Sudder Court show the working of the judicial tribunals of the State:—

“(1.) The Civil Courts in this State, besides the Durbar, have been divided into six grades, and their total number is 64. Of these there is one Court of 1st grade, four of 2nd grade, five of 3rd grade, 22 of 4th grade, 29 of 5th grade, and three of 6th grade.

Sudder Court. “(2.) *1st Grade.*—The Court of 1st grade is the Sudder Court.

“(3.) *Powers of the Court.*—This Court does not exercise original jurisdiction except in cases which may be transferred by order of the Durbar to its file. Its powers are to hear appeals from the decisions of the Courts of 2nd grade in original suits and special appeals from their decisions in appeals. This Court further exercises general supervision over the working of all the Courts of various grades, and has also to dispose of references which may be made by the Lower Courts upon all questions of difficulty or doubt, which may arise in the course of their business.

“(4.) This Court had, besides, to assist the Durbar in the organization of the Lower Courts, and in framing rules of law and procedure for their guidance.

“(5.) The ministerial and miscellaneous business of the Court, including correspondence, the disposal of references from the Lower Courts is all managed by myself, although I have frequently had the benefit of the advice and assistance of my colleagues.

“(6.) *2nd Grade.*—The four Courts of 2nd grade are the Zillah Courts of Indore, Nemad, Rampura, and Nimawar. Of these the Zillah Court of Indore has the largest business.

“(7.) *Powers of the Courts of 2nd Grade.*—The Zillah Courts are authorized to hear original suits in which the amount of the claim exceeds Rupees 2,000; and appeals from the decisions of Courts of 3rd, 4th, and 5th grade.

"(8.) *Indore Zillah Court.*—This Court includes under its jurisdiction the City of Indore, the Zillah of Indore, and the Pergunnabs of Powlawad and Alampoor. Before the appointment of a separate Zillah Judge for Nimawar that zillah also was included in Indore. The extensive trade and money-dealings in the City of Indore give rise to good deal of litigation, which keeps two Courts of 3rd grade and the Zillah Court fully occupied.

"(9.) *3rd Grade.*—The Courts of 3rd grade include the two Adawlat in the City of Indore, and the Subha Courts of Indore, Nemad, and Rampura. The Adawlat are Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction empowered to receive and dispose of all original suits arising in the City of Indore in which the amount in dispute does not exceed Rupees 2,000. They have no appellate powers, and do civil work only. They decide on an average more than 1,000 suits every year, which must be considered very satisfactory.

"(10.) The three other Courts of 3rd grade, *viz.*, those of the Subhas of Indore, Nemad, and Rampura, are empowered to hear original suits arising in their respective zillahs in which the amount in dispute exceeds Rupees 1,000 and is less than Rupees 2,000. They are also authorised to hear appeals from the decisions of the Courts of 6th grade; but no appeal was decided by any of them within the last three years, as the number of Courts of 6th grade is very small.

"(11.) The Subhas are the principal revenue officers in their respective zillahs; and the revenue work being to them of primary importance, they have hardly time enough to attend to the civil work falling to their share, which happily is not very great.

"(12.) The Courts of 4th grade are authorised to hear original suits from Rupees 200 to Rupees 1,000; of the 5th from Rupees 20 to 200; and of the 6th from Rupee 1 to Rupees 20 in value.

"(13.) Tabular Statements of the cases filed and decided by the various Courts in the Fusli year of 1285 are herewith annexed.

"(14.) *Execution of Decrees.*—It will be found from the annexed Statement No. 13 that out of the 6,002 decrees received for and pending execution in the whole State during the year, 3,519 were fully executed; and the remaining 2,483 have been either partially executed or are in the process of execution. The largest number of decrees, *viz.*, 1,730, were executed by the Indore Zillah Court alone. It is remarkable that more than half the number of decrees were executed by the amicable settlement between the parties assisted by the Court; a little more than three-fourths were paid by instalment; a little more than one-twelfth were satisfied by cash payment in Court; 15 were satisfied by specific performance, 23 by the sale of movable property, 23 by the sale of immovable property, and four by imprisonment. This result cannot but be looked upon with satisfaction.

"(15.) The total number of suits on the files of the original Courts in the whole State for disposal was 9,902, out of which 7,908 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,904 pending cases. The average proportion of suits filed in the Zillah Courts in the year under report was 1.25 as against 1.99 in 1284; that of suits filed in the Courts of 3rd

grade was 27·65 as against 29·35 in 1284; that of suits filed in the Courts of 4th grade was 27·90 as against 47·65 in 1284; that of suits filed in Courts of 5th grade was 37·46 as against 19·55 in 1284; and that of suits filed in the Courts of 6th grade was 5·73 as against 1·43 in 1284. The largest number of suits filed in 1285 in the Courts of 5th grade, and in 1284 in the Courts of the 4th grade. The proportion of appeals to original suits disposed of by the Courts of first instance was 8·80 per cent. as against 4·11 in 1284.

“(16.) The proportion of special appeals in the Sudder Court to appeals disposed of by the Zillah Courts was 16·11 per cent. as against 28·53 in 1284.

“(17.) In February last 160 appeals and 15 original cases pending in the Indore Zillah Court for more than a year were transferred by order of the Durbar to the Sudder Court for speedy disposal, and this circumstance has reduced the proportion of special appeals this year.

“(18.) The extensive opium speculations and time bargains in the City of Indore are always the subject of animated controversy between the “bulls” and the “bears,” or as they are here styled “Potawalas” and “Mathavalas.” But all disputes arising therefrom are decided by the Punchs. If a party fails to perform his contract the matter is referred to the Punchs, and both parties generally abide by their decision. The Durbar also lends its aid and influence if required for the amicable settlement of disputes arising out of these time bargains, whereby parties are saved from bringing their disputes into the Courts of Law.

“(19.) All claims of ejardars, tipdars, &c., against cultivators or ryots, are decided by the revenue officers, which saves the plaintiffs the costs which they would otherwise have incurred in the Civil Courts.

“(20.) *Law and Procedure.*—The law and procedure now in force in this State are generally based on the law and procedure now obtaining in the British territories; but we have avoided all their technicalities and modified those parts which are considered by people here as severe.

“(21.) *Limitation.*—The only limitations of suits, recognized in our Courts, are those of twelve years, for suits about movable property, and 30 years, for suits about immovable property. Suits upon oral transactions are also brought within twelve years; and sometimes after the death of one of the parties against his heirs. I think it is highly desirable for the ends of justice that such suits should be brought in as little time as possible, and I would recommend that the period of limitation for them should be one or at most two years. Claims upon balances of accounts current the subject of litigation in more than half the number of cases. But after more than twelve years have elapsed, when the writer of the account is either absent in his native country, Marwar, or dead, it becomes a very intricate matter to examine every one of the items of the account. Sometimes the account is not kept according to the strict rules of book-keeping; and it is difficult to decide on whose side justice lies. The examination of the accounts also causes considerable delay. I beg therefore to suggest that unless the accounts are adjusted, suits upon them should be barred after the lapse of three years. The limitation of twelve years may be preserved in the cases of bonds and written engagements.

It will thus be the interest of defendants who wish to avoid litigation to pass bonds or writings; and the Courts will be saved great deal of fruitless labour.

“(22.) The time now allowed for appeals from the decrees of the original Courts in the City of Indore is 30 days; but appeals from the decrees of the Courts in the Mofussil are made within three months. The time for filing appeals or special appeals to the Sudder Court is 45 days from the decisions of the Indore Zillah Court, and three months for the decisions of the other Courts.

“(23.) It is highly desirable for the correction of abuses and the collection of correct and reliable information about the various zillahs, that the Zillah Judges should for some part of the year go on circuit. The heavy arrears on the file of the Zillah Court at Indore might perhaps compel the Judge to remain at head-quarters; but the Zillah Judges of Nemad, Nimawar, and Rampura can spare time for this work and have expressed their willingness to do it.

“(24.) *Pauper suits.*—There are two Vakeels appointed by Government for the benefit of paupers. They are attached to the Sudder Court, but conduct business on behalf of paupers in all the Courts in the City of Indore.

“(25.) *Criminal.*—Like the civil there are six kinds of Courts invested with criminal powers. The highest is the Sudder Court; next to it are the Zillah Courts, which have the powers of Courts of Sessions; and below them are the Magisterial Courts. The Magistrates are divided into four classes. The Magistrates, 1st class, are authorized to award imprisonment not exceeding one year, and fine not exceeding Rupees 500, and whipping up to 15 lashes. They also receive appeals from sentences passed by Magistrates of the 3rd class. Magistrates, 2nd class, have power to award imprisonment not exceeding three months; fine not exceeding Rupees 100, and whipping up to 10 lashes; and to hear appeals from sentences passed by Magistrates, 4th class. Magistrates, 3rd class, have power to award imprisonment not exceeding one month; fine not exceeding Rupees 25, and whipping up to six lashes. Magistrates, 4th class, have power to award fine up to Rupees 10 only.

“(26.) The punishment of whipping cannot be brought into force without the sanction of the Zillah Judges. But as the City Magistrate of Indore had a large number of petty cases of theft, &c., to deal with, his power was extended to 30 lashes, and the necessity of the sanction of the Zillah Court was done away with in his case. More recently the Ameen of Barwai has also been empowered to execute sentences of whipping without reference to the Zillah Court of Nemad. The traffic at Barwai has greatly increased since the opening of the Holkar State Railway; and there is a large fluctuating population for whom speedy justice is necessary.

“(27.) The Subhas of Indore, Nemad, and Rampura, the City Magistrate of Indore, and the Ameens of Nimawar and Alampoor, are Magistrates of the 1st class.

“(28.) The powers of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates are generally given to Ameens or Vahiwatdars according to the nature of their quali-

fications, and the importance of the criminal work arising in their respective pergunnahs. In the Indore Zillah there are 10 Magistrates of the 2nd class; eight of the 3rd class; and 18 of the 4th class. In the Nemad Zillah there are two Magistrates of the 2nd class; 16 of the 3rd class; and seven of the 4th class. In the Rampura Zillah there are seven Magistrates of the 2nd class; nine of the 3rd class; and 15 of the 4th class. In the Nimawar Zillah there is one Magistrate of the 2nd class; one of the 3rd class; and eight of the 4th class.

“(29.) *Sudder Court*.—The powers of this Court in criminal matters are those of appeal, reference, and revision. Appeals from sentences passed by the Zillah Courts are made to this Court. Where the sentence is one of hanging or imprisonment exceeding five years, the Zillah Court has to refer it to this Court for confirmation. This Court passes orders upon its own authority so long as the sentence does not exceed ten years' imprisonment; but beyond that period, and in cases of hanging, this Court has to apply for the orders of the Durbar to carry the sentence into execution. In all cases of hanging the final sanction rests with the Maharaja.

“(30.) The Sudder Court has also the power of calling for the records of the Lower Courts upon the examination of the monthly returns submitted by them, or upon references received from the Zillah Courts.

“(31.) *The Zillah or Sessions Courts*.—Each of the Zillah Courts is also a Court of Sessions. All cases exceeding the jurisdiction of the Magistrates are committed to these Courts, and disposed of by them subject to the limitations stated above. These Courts also hear appeals from sentences passed by Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes.

“(32.) *Magistrates, 1st class*.—With the exception of the City Magistrate who exercises criminal powers only, the other Magistrates have both civil and revenue powers. The criminal cases arising in the City of Indore are too numerous for one Magistrate to go through without a great strain upon his energies. A third class Magistrate has been appointed to assist him; but no returns were received from him for the last year. It will be better, for the more speedy and satisfactory disposal of the criminal business, if one more Magistrate is appointed for the city.

“(33.) The Pergunnah of Alampore is in the heart of Maharaja Sindia's territories at a distance of nearly 300 miles from Indore. No returns were received from this Magistrate, and it cannot therefore be stated with confidence what the state of crime there is, though it may perhaps be very low.

“(34.) *Magistrates of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes*.—As every Pergunnah has an Ameen, Vahiwatdar and Thannadar, the enquiry in every criminal case was generally commenced by the Thannadar, or, if he be near, by the Vahiwatdar; and if the nature of the crime and of the amount of punishment exceeded his jurisdiction, the case was committed by him to the Magistrate next above, and so on. This practice caused considerable delay in the disposal of criminal cases, and the Durbar has now been pleased to order, upon the recommendation of the Sudder Court, that the preliminary enquiry in every case committable to the Court of Sessions should be conducted from the beginning by the Magistrate of

the 2nd class; and the case should be committed by him directly to the Court of Sessions.

“(35.) The annexed tables will show the number of cases received and disposed of by the various classes of Courts within the last year.

“(36.) *General Remark.*—During the year under report there were in all 9,219 criminal cases concerning 14,613 accused. Out of the last number 7,069 persons were convicted, and 7,541 were acquitted.

“(37.) *Crime.*—Of the number of persons convicted, three were convicted of murder, two of attempt to murder, 62 of attempt to commit suicide, seven of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, three of abortion, eight of rape, 39 of adultery, 48 of committing grievous hurt, 26 of kidnapping and abduction, 1,361 of theft, 280 of theft in a dwelling house, 24 of robbery, 25 of dacoity, 287 of mischief, 164 of criminal misappropriation of property. The other cases were all of petty and minor offences.

“(38.) It will appear from the foregoing classification that during the year under report the number of offences accompanied with violence was not very great. There were five cases of dacoity, out of which three occurred in Nimawar, and two in Indore. The additional safeguards that have now been introduced will, it is hoped, completely repress crimes of this nature. The other offences are more or less of an ordinary nature, and the state of the country may therefore be said to be, on the whole, peaceful and satisfactory.”

17. *Khasgi.*—Your Highness having directed that my supervision should extend to the Khasgi Department, I have done this work, and am able to state that its management has been creditable to the Naib Dewan.

18. *Jails.*—The jails were ably superintended by the Superintendent, and a set of rules for their management which were passed by Your Highness has been in force. These rules differ very little from those of the British territories, and have been mostly selected from those of the Central Provinces.

Dr. Beaumont, in medical charge of these jails, says—“As the new Central Jail is not completed, the prisoners continue to occupy the old buildings described in the last year’s report. Their sanitary condition is not bad, and as the prisoners are well fed and not overworked, their health has been quite up to the average of British jails. The average strength of prisoners during the year was 411, average daily sick per cent. 2·27, deaths per cent. 5·84.”

19. *Dispensary.*—This institution continues in the same building as last year. The new building will be constructed very soon at a place opposite to the Madrisa. It is in the opinion of the Durbar the best locality for such an institution. In the Indore City Dispensary, “the work,” says Dr. Beaumont, “has been carried on very fairly during the year. The number treated was 11,373, a very respectable increase on last year, when the number treated was 10,087.” Much of this success is due to the exertions of Dr. Beaumont.

20. *Sanitation.*—The indefatigable exertions of Buxee Khooman Singh have improved the sanitation of the City of Indore. Dr. Beaumont says—“The sanitary condition of the city continues to be improved, the

streets are kept clean and in good repairs, and the drainage is being extended, but some large underground drains are absolutely necessary to receive and carry off inoffensively the sewage from the surface drains." The question of drainage is a wide one, and opinions have always widely differed. The Durbar has had this subject under consideration, and hopes to do something soon. I am strongly of opinion that sewage farms should be established to utilize the sewage without vitiating the atmosphere of the town.

21. *Vaccination*.—On this subject there are still differences of opinion even among the educated classes of the people throughout the world. Your Highness has practically demonstrated its importance by vaccinating the Royal children. Dr. Beaumont thus speaks of the Vaccine Department of the State:—"The Maharaja's vaccination establishment of nine vaccinators and an inspector during the year vaccinated 1,932 children, which is very well considering that they have been at work in places where vaccination had not been heard of before and among people extremely prejudiced against any thing of the sort, unaided too by that moral support and judicious pressure from enlightened Tahsildars and other officials, which is so useful in swelling the vaccination returns in British districts."

22. *Foundling Asylum*.—A foundling asylum was opened, but it has not yet been availed of. The difficulties in the way of success are so well known that I need not refer to them here.

23. *Municipality*.—The following taxes were collected by the Municipality:—

					Rs.
Tax on trade	...	...	...	...	9,264
„ on houses	...	...	...	...	3,695
„ for constructing street drains	...	...	...	...	11,440
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3,612
					<hr/> 28,011
Sircar contribution	...	...	...	...	12,000
					<hr/>
			Total	...	40,011
The charges amounted to	...	...	...	...	<hr/>35,838

				Rs.
Establishment	...	...	...	2,747
For fire engines	...	...	...	1,027
Water carts	...	...	...	6,006
For making drains	...	...	...	14,030
Roads	...	...	...	3,626
Lighting	...	...	...	2,600
Compensation paid to landowners	...	...	...	3,570
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,232
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	35,838

24. The trade of the town and the country has been dull, and many contradictory causes have been assigned for this state of things by

persons who are supposed to know the real reasons. I am afraid there has been too much of speculation by persons of means and no means.

25. *The Cotton Mill*.—The following is a brief account given by Mr. Broome, the Superintendent, of the working of the cotton mill during the year under review:—

“(1.) The year commenced with a heavy stock of cloth on hand, amounting altogether, including pairs of dhoties, to 25,895½ pieces.

“(2.) During the year we have produced—

56,739 pieces,
13,294½ pairs dhoties=70,033½

Total ... 95,929

The weight of the year's production of cloth was 394,488 lbs.
The sales during the year have been 66,332 pieces,
and 15,142 pairs of dhoties.

Total ... 81,474
And the weight of cloth sold ... 475,148 lbs.

“(3.) From this you will see I have, during the year, sold 11,440½ pieces, weighing 80,660 lbs. more than has been produced, and that the stock remaining on hand at the end of the year was 14,455 pieces. This stock happens to be principally of a quality, for which there is now a very limited demand, and will take some time to clear out. It is, however, going gradually. If it had been of the same quality as we are now making, and of the proper breadths, I should have cleared it away months ago. The demand for our present make of cloth is very much greater than we can possibly supply, as you will see when I tell you that I have sold about 40,000 pieces in advance, and could without difficulty double that quantity, if it were wise to do so, but I do not think it is at present.

“(4.) Besides the above cloth, we have produced 32,315 lbs. of yarn for the market, principally No. 20—with a small quantity only of 10—and 30—and this I have all sold. This shows the total weight of cloth and yarn produced during the year 426,803 lbs., and this I think may be considered a very fair result, if we bear in mind that the mill has only been at work four years, and that during that time the whole of the work-people have had to be taught, not one of them knew the slightest of anything about the work when it commenced.

“(5.) We have made a very good start for the next year, and if we can only keep up our present rate of production, the next year will be far away in advance of the last.

“(6.) The demand for our cloth is steadily, and I may say rapidly, increasing year by year. The more it gets known, the more popular it becomes. I have no hesitation in saying it is, without exception, the best and most durable cloth made in India. This is proved by the fact that, wherever it has gone, it has entirely superseded Bombay made cloth, and people, who have worn our cloth and tested its durability, will purchase no other. They are willing to pay a higher price even, because they have proved for themselves that they get better value for their money. Our cloth is real, genuine, and honest, and our *honesty* appears to be appreciated.

"(7.) The circle of consumption is widely and rapidly extending. The cloth has been and is being sent rather extensively to Seepree, Goona, Gwalior, Agra, and Delhi, and wherever it goes it is preferred to any other make, and the people who use it everywhere, are like so many Oliver Twists, 'asking for more.'

"(8.) Mr. Broome adds that—"Being careful to keep up the present quality of cloth and yarn, I am quite sure we could easily command all the Central India trade, and extend even to the North-West Provinces. It would yield a handsome return upon the outlay, and besides this might be made the means of drawing other trade to Indore, by which the City and State would be greatly benefited.

"(9.) The remarks made about the cloth will equally apply to the yarn, if we had only spindles upon which to make it."

PRESS.

26. The Press Department has been augmented. Two large presses, with English and Marathi types, have been purchased, and a suitable establishment has been entertained. In addition to the publication of the *Sircar Gazette*, it is intended to utilize this Department for various educational purposes. It is hoped that it will aid the administration by facilitating the despatch of work in its various branches. It has already printed the Jail and Jury rules.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

27. The following is the summary of the working of the Sircar Post:—

(1.) There were 24 Post Offices, besides the Bramnee Dâk for foreign covers.

(2.) This Department cost the State Rupees 13,883, and the total amount realized in the year under report was Rupees 6,355.

(3.) The number of service letters despatched from one Post Office to another in this State, during the year under report, was 137,308.

(4.) It is too early to form any opinion on the result of the new arrangement regarding exchange of letters from and to British Post Offices.

The following detail Statement shows the number of letters, papers, and parcels, &c., received during the Fusli year 1285.

	PAID LETTERS.				REGISTERED LETTERS		BEARING LETTERS.				Total amount on account of postage.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Amount of postage.	Number.	Amount of postage.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Amount of postage.			
SERVICE LETTERS				Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
137,338	3,327	2,673	31	242	487	155	129,722	5	17	5,037	5,134	921	6,355

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

28. The Superintendent of State Education, a M.A. of the Bombay University, furnishes the following information on the state of education in Your Highness' territories. This department consists of 77 institutions with 99 teachers attended by a total of 3,235 scholars, and maintained at an annual cost of Rupees 22,935-7-9 for instruction exclusive of the cost of inspection and direction. These institutions are distributed as follows :—There is one High School and one Law School, both at the capital; and there are two Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Mofussil. There are eight Sanskrit Schools, and as many Persian Schools. The Marathi Schools number seven, and the Hindi, forming by far the majority, number 35. There are 13 Mixed Schools besides, *viz.*, schools teaching partly Marathi and partly Hindi. And lastly there are two Female Schools at the capital.

29. This department, inclusive of the Sanskrit College recently established, cost the State Rupees 33,000. A scheme for extending education still further is under consideration.

30. I am sorry to observe that the education which has been for the last 30 years imparted in India has undermined the physique of the Indian population. An attempt is being made in the Madrissa to check this growing evil so far as it concerns Indorians. It would not be too much to make physical development a *sine quâ non*, for entitling one to hold a diploma of proficiency in any art or science, or to enter Government service; unless one is able to walk, to run, and to ride, he should not be considered competent to hold any appointment under Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

31. The working of the Public Works Department in the year under review is described by Mr. Carey, the energetic Chief Engineer of the State, in the following words :—

“(1.) Dhar road will be thoroughly consolidated and fit for traffic in the cold weather. I shall endeavour to do as much of the Deypalpoor road as I can, but to do both roads at the same time will make us short of rollers, as we require to roll all our city roads this season.

“(2.) There will be a few gaps on both roads; the estimates will not allow of our making such bridges or causeways as will fill up these gaps, ultimately culverts must be made, so as to make these roads complete. In future, I would make only fair-weather roads, paving such of the bad nullahs as are difficult to cross in the wet season, and clearing away such boulders and bushes as prevent the road from being straight. I should try the effect of these roads first, and if traffic justifies our having pukka roads, then make them, but we only want a thin pukka line all through the country.

“(3.) The new jail, which was sanctioned late in April last year, has progressed favorably; we had to go very deep for foundations owing to great depth of black cotton soil, however the work was not commenced until we had reached yellow clay, the masonry rests on a bed of 5½ feet in depth of concrete by 4½ feet wide, so that I have every confidence of the stability of our walls. We have had great difficulty in collecting good bricks, still I think we have done fairly. One

barrack to hold 75 convicts will be ready by the 20th of this month, another to hold 100 men will be completed by the end of June, a third to hold 100 men will be ready, I trust, by the middle of July, and the fourth to hold 100 men will be finished by the end of July. Cook-rooms for each of these barracks are well in hand, and will be finished soon. The solitary cell barrack to hold six convicts is commenced, the foundations are finished, the radiating and outer walls are on an average 9 feet high, these will take no time to finish.

“(4.) A new iron Durbar hall has been built just outside the city on the west side of the Dussra road. The whole building was cast in Bombay and erected by the Firm of Messrs. Nicol & Co., in the short time of 3½ months; it was purposely ordered by His Highness as a Durbar hall to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in March last. The building itself is very handsome, but standing as it does at present alone, it looks unmeaning; when His Highness builds a palace to the west of this building, and the whole land is laid out in wide walks and well arranged plantations, the whole aspect of the place will be changed, and then our iron Durbar hall will be admired; but at present, I am afraid, few appreciate the building.

“(5.) A great change has been made in the Baradwaree at the Lal Baugh; formerly the lower part of the building was cut up into small rooms, and the entrances into the hall very confined; now a grand staircase, the whole breadth of the building, has been built, the hall made into one room capable of holding 300 people, the painting of the walls and pillars have been well carried out, nine handsome chandeliers adorn the room; altogether, if we had no other Durbar hall, this would be a very efficient one.

“(6.) The new market commenced last year is finished; it holds 36 stalls under one roof; it is somewhat larger than the original design.

“(7.) A two span girder bridge has been erected over the Peliakhall nullah near some large temples on the Deypalpoor road; the old bridge in high floods was always under water; the roadway over the new bridge has been raised 7 feet above the old roadway, and a cut made in the elbow of the nullah, which gives a straight run through for the water when in flood, so now there is no danger from floods at this spot.

“(8.) The Fouzdaree Female Jail has been finally completed.

“(9.) A new wing has been added to the Durbar office, which gives three large airy rooms for the Judges, this was much required.

“(10.) Waterpipes have been laid in several parts of the city.

“(11.) Two Customs chowkees have been built.

“(12.) I send you list of roads made and repaired during the year.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

“(13.) The Forest Department was commenced in September 1875. Since then we have been supplying the railways with fuel and logs of wood.

“(14.) Since the 5th of June the Katcote and Burwaic jungles have been handed over to me. Arrangements have been made to conserve these forests, a Karkoon has been sent to the Central Provinces to collect lac from the Kassum tree to fix on the Kassum and other trees in

our jungles, lac has also been tied on to several of our jungle trees ; good seed of the teak tree has been got from the Central Provinces to sow in our jungles.

"(15.) The centrifugal pumps arrived from England for irrigation purposes, and are waiting to be placed in convenient places to be worked."

32. The forests of the State may be said to be in two belts—the southern and northern. The former borders on the Satpoora Range, and the latter on the Vindhya. The first tract is considered to be unhealthy, and the other salubrious. The latter has been placed under Mr. Carey for its conservancy, and the former has been ordered to be leased out. It is not yet time to judge of the result of this arrangement.

33. Mr. Carey is aided by two Native Engineers, both of whom are Your Highness' subjects, were educated in the Indore Madrissa and the Poona Civil Engineering College, and passed their examinations and obtained their degrees of F. C. E. and L. C. E. in the Bombay University.

34. The total cost to Government under the head of Public Works Department amounts to Rupees 2,57,000.

REVENUE.

35. The following statement shows the demand, collection, and balance of the gross revenues of the State for Fusli 1284 :—

Demand.	Collection within the year.	Balance.
Rupees 53,72,000	Rupees 45,13,000	Rupees 8,59,000

Of this sum Rupees 90,000 were remitted under the orders of Your Highness, and Rupees 3,89,000 were collected in 1285, leaving a balance of Rupees 3,80,000.

36. The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the State for the Fusli year 1284 as compared with Fusli 1283 :—

Receipts.

No.	Sources of revenue.	Fusli 1283.	Fusli 1284.	REMARKS.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
1	Land ...	33,86,000	30,95,000	
2	Customs ...	6,30,000	5,26,000	
3	Abkaree ...	1,17,000	1,17,000	
4	Tributes ...	1,58,000	1,49,000	
5	Stamps ...	48,000	67,000	
6	Fines ...	54,000	70,000	
7	Cotton Mill ..	71,000	79,000	
8	Interest ...	3,20,000	3,74,000	
9	Post Office ...	4,000	5,000	
10	Mint ...	4,000	8,000	
11	Miscellaneous ...	2,08,000	1,08,000	
	Total ...	50,00,000	45,98,000	

Charges.

No.	Items.	Fusli 1283.	Fusli 1284.	REMARKS.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
1	Palace ...	10,20,000	8,53,000	In 1283 His Highness made a long tour.
2	Civil Establishment ...	7,09,000	6,98,000	
3	Religious do. ...	33,000	36,000	
4	Charitable do. ...	1,13,000	77,000	In 1283 His Highness was unwell, and large sums were spent in charity.
5	Army ...	8,54,000	8,24,000	
6	Police ...	5,03,000	5,36,000	
7	Courts ...	79,000	59,000	There was some error in the figure of 1283.
8	Jails ...	22,000	23,000	
9	Education ...	28,000	30,000	
10	Post Office ...	14,000	14,000	
11	Survey ...	20,000	19,000	
12	Public Works ...	1,50,000	3,67,000	{ Rupees 70,000 were spent in sinking wells. Rupees 1,31,000 in making the Dhar & Deypalpoor roads.
13	Hospitals ...	12,000	16,000	
14	Pensions and compensations.	9,000	35,000	These include compensation for villages permanently taken up.
15	Capitalization of contingent.	2,38,000	2,38,000	
16	Remissions ...	2,61,000	80,000	
17	Cotton Mill ...	1,87,000	74,000	The cotton purchased in 1283 was too much for that year's consumption.
18	Miscellaneous ...	1,43,000	73,000	
	Total ...	43,95,000	40,51,000	

37. The season was not very favorable to agricultural purposes. Opium crops sustained loss in the Subhas of Indore and Rampoor.

38. The survey of Nimawar was in progress, and the settlements of Nimawar and Nemad were commenced and will be completed in the next Fusli. The ryotwary settlement of Dburgav, made in 1855 by British Government for 20 years, expired in the year under review, and its resettlement has not yet been made.

39. It would not be out of place to describe here the land revenue system of this State. The assessment is fieldwar. All cultivatable and grass lands known as *beed* are assessed. By this means the gross revenue of a village is ascertained. The *jumma* is leased out for $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. thereof to any person who may undertake the collections

the renter is allowed besides to enjoy the benefit arising during the term of the lease from extra cultivation of lands recovered from immemorial waste and from the cultivation of wet produce on dry lands. These advantages have induced many a wealthy and adventurous person to rent the jummas, and the greater portion of the land of the State is under this system.

40. No ryot is compelled to hold land which he does not choose to till, nor is he ousted from his holdings as long as he pays the fixed assessment and keeps to the terms of the puttah given to him.

41. The system of accounts hitherto prevailing was no doubt a good one, but proved too elaborate to be so quickly prepared as to meet the exigencies of the present times. It has been therefore modified, and a monthly audit has been introduced—like all innovations this too requires time to make itself agreeable to those who have to follow a different course from that to which they had been accustomed for many generations.

42. Rules on the following subjects were made and submitted for the sanction of Your Highness:—

1. For the disposal of treasure trove.
2. For giving on contract works in the Maramat Department.
3. For the conservancy of State forests.
4. For the establishment of a foundling asylum.
5. For the better management of the municipality.
6. For the preparation of treasury accounts.
7. For granting leaves to the officers of the State.
8. For the sale of stamps.
9. For the possession of arms.
10. For the improvement of sayer duties.
11. For the grant of pensions to public servants.
12. For the improvement of rural police.
13. For the improvement of the constabulary police.
14. For the formation of a Registration Department.

43. *General remarks.*—Though ready to admit that there is much room for improvement, it is my impression that people here enjoy security of person and property to an extent which prevails in any well-governed State in India.

44. I should not conclude this report without stating that my colleagues in the Durbar and all officers of the State have afforded me much valuable aid in the discharge of my duties.

45. Respectfully thanking Your Highness for the kindness with which I have been treated.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. RAGOONATH ROW.

INDORE, }
Dated 22nd June 1876. }

APPENDICES.

No. I.

Statement showing the number of appeals, special appeals, &c., received and disposed of in the Sudder Court in the Fusli year 1285.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	FILED.			DISPOSED OF.							Balance.
	Balance of 1284.	Filed.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Settled out of Court.	Struck off.	Total.	
Regular ...	11	191	202	35	7	4	7	2	...	55	147
Special ...	72	63	135	52	15	19	4	5	2	97	38
Miscellaneous ...	13	12	25	6	1	2	2	1	1	13	12
Total ...	96	266	362	93	23	25	13	8	3	165	197

No. II.

Statement showing the number of original suits received and disposed of by the Zillah Judges in the State in the Fusli year 1285.

No.	NAME OF THE COURT.	Balance of 1284.	Filed in 1284.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	REMARKS.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1	Judge, Indore ...	60	36	96	78	18	
2	„ Nemad ...	25	43	68	65	3	
3	„ Rampura ...	5	11	16	10	6	
4	„ Nimawar ...	14	4	18	11	7	
	Total ...	104	94	198	164	34	

No. III.

Statement showing the number of appeals received and disposed of by the Zillah Judges in the State during the Fusli year 1285.

No.	NAME OF THE COURT.	Balance of 1284	Filed.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Balance.	REMARKS.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Judge, Indore ...	275	357	632	116	25	34	165	340	292	
2	„ Nemad ...	13	87	100	49	15	25	2	91	9	
3	„ Rampura ...	16	51	67	22	9	15	2	48	19	
4	„ Nimawar ...	38	10	48	28	5	7	6	46	2	
	Total ...	342	505	847	215	54	81	175	525	322	

No. IV.

Statement showing the number of cases received and disposed of by the 3rd class Subordinate Courts in the State in the Fusli year 1285.

NAME OF THE COURT.					Balance of 1284	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
First Adawlat	...	...	...	...	98	1,463	1,561	1,365	196
Second Adawlat	...	...	...	...	705	723	1,428	1,311	117
Subha, Indore	...	...	...	...	20	17	37	17	20
„ Nemad	...	...	...	...	55	64	119	105	14
„ Rampura	...	...	...	...	3	45	48	26	22
Total					881	2,312	3,193	2,824	369

No. V.

Statement showing the number of cases received and disposed of by the 4th class Subordinate Courts in the Fusti year 1285.

No.	NAME OF THE COURT.	Balance of 1284.	Filed in 1285.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1	Zillah Indore	215	796	1,011	698	313
2	„ Nemad	194	775	969	593	376
3	„ Rampura	47	31	78	35	43
4	„ Ninawar	157	503	660	488	172
	Total ...	613	2,105	2,718	1,814	904

No. VI.

Statement showing the number of cases received and disposed of by the 5th class Subordinate Courts in the Fusti year 1285.

No.	NAME OF THE COURT.	Balance of 1284.	Filed in 1285.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1	Indore	123	848	971	755	216
2	Nemad	110	1,237	1,347	1,156	191
3	Rampura	225	743	968	763	205
	Total ...	458	2,828	3,286	2,674	612

No. VII.

Statement showing the number of cases received and disposed of by the 5th class Subordinate Courts in 1285 Fusti.

No.	NAME OF THE COURT.	Balance of 1284.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1	Zillah Indore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
2	„ Nemad	4	65	69	52	17
3	„ Rampura	70	368	438	378	60
	Total ...	74	433	507	430	77

No. VIII.

The following detailed statement shows what proportion to the aggregate litigation was instituted in the several classes of Courts during the Fusli year 1285.

Class.	NAME.	Original suits.	Percentage.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1	Zillah Courts	94	1.25
2	Subordinate Courts, 3rd Grade	2,086	27.65
3	" 4th "	2,105	27.90
4	" 5th "	2,826	37.46
5	" 6th "	433	5.73
	Total	7,544	99.99

No. IX.

The following statement shows the proportion in which each of the districts contributed to the civil work of the State.

DISTRICTS.	Number of original suits instituted in Courts subordinate to the Zillah Courts.	Number of original suits filed in the Zillah Courts.	Number of appeals preferred in the Zillah Courts.	Number of regular appeals preferred in the Sudder Court.	Number of special appeals preferred in the Sudder Court.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Indore	3,621	36	357	187	38
Nemad	2,139	43	87	4	12
Rampura	1,187	11	51	...	7
Nimawar	503	4	10	...	6
Total	7,450	94	505	191	63

No. X.

The following table shows the number of original suits for disposal and the number disposed of in the several classes of Courts in 1285 Fusli.

CLASS.	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Balance.
1.	2.	3.	4.
2nd	198	164	34
3rd	3,193	2,824	369
4th	2,718	1,816	902
5th	3,286	2,674	612
6th	507	430	77
Total	9,902	7,908	1,994

No. XI.

The following table shows the percentage of the original cases disposed of by the several District Courts to the appeals preferred in the District Courts and the Sudder Court in 1285 Fusti.

DISTRICT.			Suits disposed of.	Appeals preferred.	Percentage.
1.			2.	3.	4.
Indore	...	...	4,224	544	12·87
Nemad	...	...	1,971	91	4·61
Rampura	...	...	1,212	51	4·40
Nimawar	...	...	499	10	2·00
Total			7,906	696	23·88

No. XII.

The following statement shows the percentage of the number of appeal cases disposed of to the special appeals preferred in the Sudder Court in 1285 Fusti.

DISTRICT.			Appeals.	Special appeals.	Percentage.
1.			2.	3.	4.
Indore	...	...	340	38	11·17
Nemad	...	...	91	12	13·18
Rampura	...	...	48	7	14·59
Nimawar	...	...	46	6	12·24
Total			525	63	51·18

No. XIII.

Statement showing the execution of decrees in the various Civil Courts in the Indore State in the Fnsli year 1935.

No.	NAME.	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	HOW DISPOSED OF.											
					By cash payment in Court.	Settled out of Court.	By instalment.	By specific perform- ance.	By sale of property.			Struck off.	By imprisonment.	Transferred.	Total.	
									Movable.	Immov- able.						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Balance.
1	Zillah Judge, Indore	929	1,815	2,744	291	486	392	14	9	16	515	4	3	1,730	1,014	
2	" Nemad	28	108	136	..	23	76	..	..	..	4	..	..	103	33	
3	" Rampura	..	71	71	..	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	44	
4	" Nimawar	5	74	79	..	43	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	57	22	
5	Sub-Courts to Indore	300	609	909	..	155	333	..	..	3	..	..	2	493	416	
6	" to Nemad	405	774	1,179	..	235	272	1	18	4	62	..	..	592	587	
7	" to Rampura	89	496	585	..	152	223	..	1	..	..	..	8	384	201	
8	" to Nimawar	97	202	299	..	115	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	166	
	Total	1,853	4,149	6,002	291	1,210	1,352	15	28	23	581	4	15	3,519	2,483	

No. XIV.

Statement showing the number of criminal appeals, &c., received and disposed of in the Sudder Court of Judicature in Fusli 1285.

YEAR.	DESCRIP- TION OF CASES.	CASES.			HOW DISPOSED OF.				ACCUSED.						
		Balance of 1284.	Filed.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Balance.	Sentenced.	Acquitted.	Total.	Sentenced to death.	Transported for life.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1285 Fusli.	Appeals ...	21	20	41	14	5	8	27	14	} 62	66	128	4	3	7
	Confirmation and revision cases ...	4	13	17	8	3	1	12	5						
	Miscellaneous ...	28	46	74	13	5	5	23	51						
	Total ...	53	79	132	35	13	14	62	70	62	66	128	4	3	7

No. XV.

Statement showing the number of criminal cases tried and disposed of by the Zillah Judges in the Indore State in the Fusli year 1285.

No.	DISTRICT.	CASES.					ACCUSED.				
		Balance of 1284.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Sentenced.	Acquitted.	Committed.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
1	Judge, Indore	...	28	97	125	112	13	143	187	...	330
2	„ Nemad	...	4	34	38	30	8	39	20	...	59
3	„ Rampura	...	16	21	37	28	9	17	20	...	37
4	„ Nimawar	...	6	...	6	6	...	12	24	...	36
Total		...	54	152	206	176	30	211	251	...	462

No. XVI.

Statement showing the number of criminal appeals received and disposed of by the Zillah Judges in the Indore State in the Fusli year 1285.

No.	DISTRICT.				APPEALS.					ACCUSED.		
					Balance of 1284.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Sentenced.	Acquitted.	Total.
1.	2.				3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1	Zillah Indore	...	...	...	5	71	76	75	1	51	31	82
2	„ Nemad	...	...	...	1	7	8	7	1	9	1	10
3	„ Rampura	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	5	3	8
4	„ Nimawar	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	2	1	3
	Total				6	85	91	89	2	67	36	103

No. XVII.

Statement showing the number of criminal cases tried and disposed of by the 1st Class Magistrates in the Indore State in the Fusli year 1285.

No.	NAME.				CASES.					ACCUSED.			
					Balance of 1284.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Sentenced.	Acquitted.	Committed.	Total.
1.	2.				3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1	City Magistrate,	Indore.			34	743	777	728	49	507	553	135	1,195
2	Subha, Indore	...			6	138	144	133	11	101	56	117	274
3	„ Nemad	...			38	156	194	161	33	113	103	50	266
4	„ Rampura	...			4	123	127	106	21	78	66	39	183
5	Ameen, Nimawar	...			2	107	109	107	2	94	78	31	203
	Total				84	1,267	1,351	1,235	96	893	856	372	2,121

No. XVIII.

Statement showing the number of appeals received and disposed of by the several Magistrates in the Indore State in the Fusli year 1285.

No.	DISTRICT.	APPEALS.					ACCUSED.		
		Balance of 1284.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Sentenced.	Acquitted.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1	Indore ...	...	8	8	8	...	11	2	13
2	Nemad ...	...	5	5	5	...	8	...	8
3	Rampura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Nimawar ...	3	13	16	16	...	12	13	25
	Total ...	3	26	29	29	...	31	15	46

No. XIX.

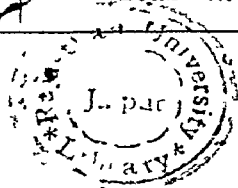
Statement showing the number of criminal cases tried and disposed of by the 2nd Class Magistrates in the various Zillahs in the Fusli year 1285.

No.	DISTRICT.	CASES.					ACCUSED.			
		Balance of 1284.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Sentenced.	Acquitted.	Committed.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1	Zillah Indore ...	33	663	696	666	30	607	334	106	1,047
2	„ Nemad ...	17	886	903	789	44	528	792	42	1,362
3	„ Rampura	34	469	503	486	17	408	306	66	780
4	„ Nimawar	...	91	91	89	2	70	74	...	144
	Total ...	84	2,109	2,193	2,030	163	1,613	1,506	214	3,333

No. XX.

Statement showing the number of criminal cases tried and disposed of by the 3rd Class Magistrates in the Indore State in the Fusti year 1285.

No.	NAME.	CASES.					ACCUSED.			
		Balance of 1284.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Sentenced.	Acquitted.	Committed.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1	Zillah Indore ...	42	901	943	900	43	690	543	98	1,331
2	„ Nemad ...	48	1,312	1,360	1,318	42	983	832	393	2,208
3	„ Rampura	35	1,167	1,202	1,172	30	983	563	215	1,761
4	„ Nimawar	...	41	41	41	...	17	13	29	59
Total ...		125	3,421	3,546	3,431	115	2,673	1,951	735	5,359



No. XXI.

Statement showing the number of criminal cases tried and disposed of by the 4th Class Magistrates in the Indore State in the Fusti year 1285.

No.	NAME.	Balance of 1284.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Sentenced.	Acquitted.	Committed.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1	Zillah Indore ...	6	780	886	769	17	512	297	328	1,137
2	„ Nemad ...	...	154	154	146	8	139	31	28	198
3	„ Rampura	6	696	702	494	8	605	119	196	920
4	„ Nimawar	...	739	739	738	1	423	509	151	1,083
Total ...		12	2,369	2,381	2,347	34	1,679	956	703	3,338

